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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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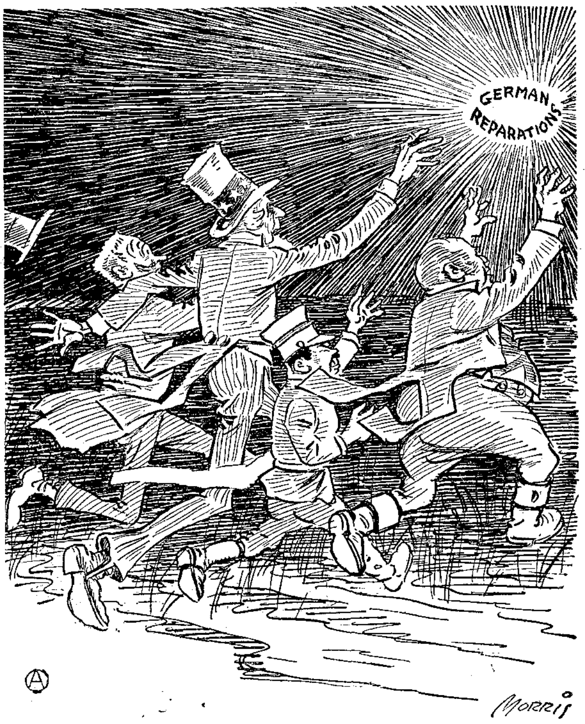
A PLAN TO HAVE US PAY THE GERMAN INDEMNITY

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL British proposal to "wipe out" all inter-Allied war debts and to credit this amount "to the account of German reparations" is seen by some of our press as in effect a suggestion that the United States contribute $10,000,000,000 to Germany toward the payment of her reparations bill. One result, London dispatches point out, would be the reduction of Germany's debt to the Allies from 110,000,000,000 to 45,000,000,000 gold marks. The plan was laid before the Paris Conference of Allied Finance Ministers last month by Sir Robert Horne, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was expounded at length in the news and editorial columns of Lloyd George's paper, the London *Daily Chronicle*. This exposition, together with British and European press opinions, will be found on page 18 in our department of Foreign Comment. But as the Manchester *Guardian* pertinently remarks, "the success of the scheme depends largely upon the attitude of the United States." And the *Daily Chronicle* mentions the fact that "the debt owing to America by the Allies is twice as great as that owing to us."



THE WILL O' THE WISP?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The attitude of the United States, as reflected in the editorial columns of the daily press, is not one of immediate, enthusiastic and universal endorsement of Sir Robert's plan. The proposal "is neither wise nor practicable," remarks the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which goes on to discuss the debt and reparations problems in the following temperate but definite terms:

> "The United States has shown its willingness to aid a suffering world, but the suggestion of canceling the debts for money loaned European Nations meets with little response. It has no disposition to press the payments rapidly, but the debts should be put in proper shape and paid in instalments. The proper reduction of armaments and armed forces will enable the nations to save enough to pay the interest on the debts and gradually meet the principal. The German reparations funds should be fixt independent to the debts due America. This country has asked for no reparation. It urged in Paris an immediate fixing of the sum. It was a great mistake to have played politics by delaying fixing the amount. All suggestions looking to considering Allied debts with reference to the amount of reparations add to the delay by raising false hopes Germany should pay and pay to the full a fair amount. It should be fixt at once and made payable on such terms as to enable Germany to carry on its industries.
>
> "The sooner this is done, the sooner Allied debts are funded and provision made for the payment of interest, and the European countries quit chasing the rainbow of canceling debts, the sooner we will have world stability."

The British proposal is "preposterous" and has no claim to serious consideration, avers Mr. Hearst's Chicago *Herald-Examiner*, which points out that:

> "The debt can not be canceled in the ordinary sense of the word. It is evidenced by bonds and the bonds must be paid. If not paid by the European nations, for which the debt was contracted, they must be paid by the American people. So cancelation would mean simply the transfer of the obligation from Europe's to America's shoulders."

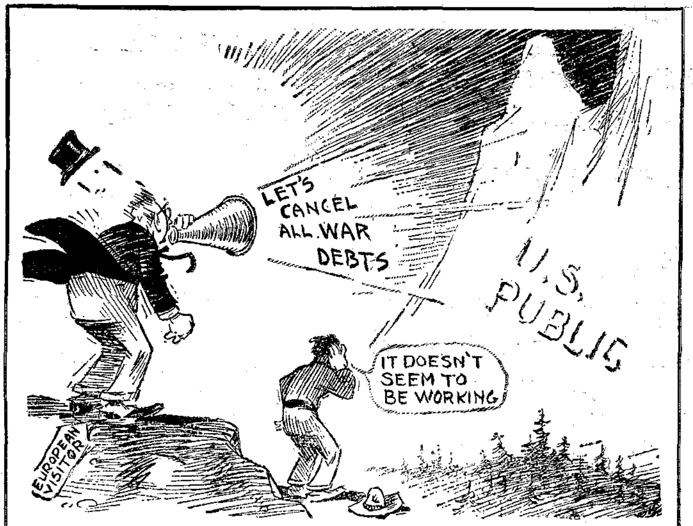
The indebtedness of European nations to the government of the United States "is a matter purely between the American Government and the separate Powers who owe us about $11,000,000,000" [the original debt plus interest], while the collection of reparations "is a matter solely between the German Government and the nations which signed the Treaty of Versailles," remarks the Dayton *News*. To quote further from Governor Cox's newspaper, which goes on to discuss at some length in its editorial columns another British suggestion involving the transfer of German reparations payments to the United States in cancelation of the Allies' debts to us:

> "The Allies are collecting and expect to keep on collecting from Germany by virtue of this treaty. America has nothing to do with the Versailles Treaty and therefore could not be bound by its terms even if the reparations collection were shifted to our Government. The United States would have no legal right to collect a single penny from the German Government under the Versailles pact. The Knox separate peace which the Administration so glibly negotiated bears no relation to reparations payments. If it takes the combined military efforts of France and England to make Germany pay these war reparations now, what chance would America, thousands of miles away and with a rapidly dwindling army along the Rhine have to col-

lect or to enforce payment demands? We might have to send a huge army to Europe eventually or else leave our national interests unguarded. The British proposal is impractical and wholly out of the question as affairs now stand. It is to begin with out of accord with the Administration's policy of isolation."

In the same vein the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* remarks:

"From the day when Lloyd George casually mentioned to President Wilson at Paris the idea of nations voluntarily canceling war debts due from other nations, there has been no reason to doubt that it was the serious purpose of European leaders to try to bring that about. Now there appears a more cunning invention from the brains of European statesmen on that subject, the countries over there planning to shift to the shoulders of this country the burden of collecting the entire German indemnity. One need not be an expert in international finance to foresee what would happen if America tried to collect a war indemnity. Germany would finance an American campaign over night and put the question into politics here in an effort to delay or escape payment. In the issue of the paper that carried the latest plan for juggling the debts was a story that the Steuben League of former German citizens would launch a movement to have the United States be easier on Germany in settlement of war claims. It would be a clever stroke of European diplomacy to dump the entire matter into the lap of America, but it would be a clever stroke of American diplomacy to see that it is not done."


LET'S CANCEL ALL WAR DEBTS
U.S. PUBLIC
IT DOESN'T SEEM TO BE WORKING
EUROPEAN VISITOR

WONDERS OF AMERICA—ECHO MOUNTAIN.
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

In the Des Moines *Capital*, which "is in favor of requiring every country to which the United States Government furnished money during the war to pay every dollar of its indebtedness," we read:

"The countries may be poor, but they had better pay their debts than be creating new military establishments and preparing for more wars. All Europe must have the lessons of the war burned into its system and it will do harm rather than good for any debts to be forgiven. The United States furnished an army and paid its own expenses. The United States paid for transportation of its army and in some instances paid for the use of ground upon which battles were fought. In addition to all these reasons may be added that the United States needs her money."

"This country is in no mood for further sacrifices," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which sees no virtue in the proposal to deduct from the bill for German reparations every billion of inter-Allied debt canceled. Says this Wisconsin paper:

"Time and again it has been pointed out that the real difficulty is not German reparations or the Allied debt or our unwillingness to cancel it, but the absolute determination of Europe to continue its bottomless wasteful expenditures that bid fair to swallow more money than all reparations and Allied debts combined. It is the very first principle of business that a petitioner for financial assistance must satisfy his prospective creditor that his money will not be poured into rat-holes. If Europe showed an ounce of common sense and willingness to put its economic house on a business basis instead of on the quicksands of mounting militarist budgets, sentiment in this country would be more friendly and all other problems could be talked over."

The latest British proposal, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "is not quite so frank as the hints formerly dropt, that the United States might take its pay in German bonds, which it could collect or cancel as it might think best, but its drift is in the same direction." The New York *Freeman* characterizes the suggestion as "a plan for the rehabilitation of intergovernmental finance at the expense of the United States," and the Rochester *Times-Union* predicts that "Washington is likely to make its displeasure known in no uncertain terms."

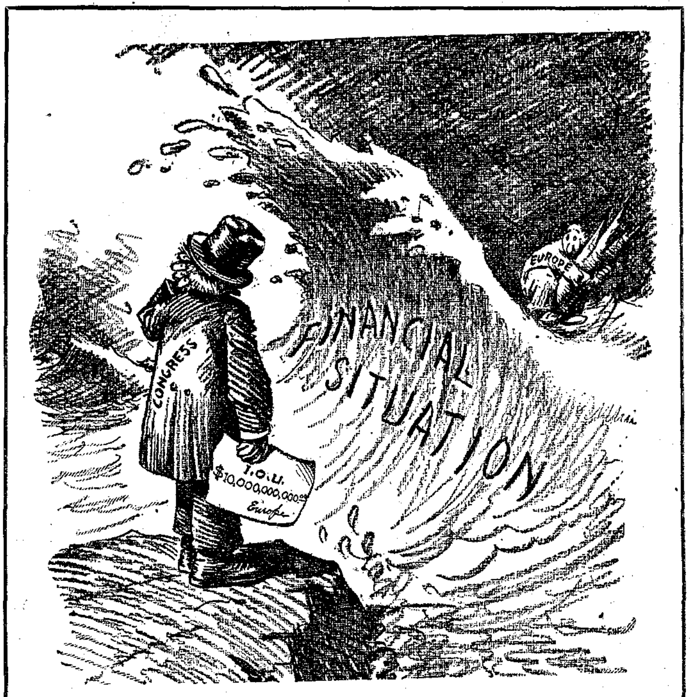
Nevertheless, the *Times-Union* goes on to say, "the British scheme emphasizes a fact that Americans have been busily engaged in forgetting ever since the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles." This fact, we read, is that "the question of the Allied credits to the United States is inextricably bound up with the question of the German indemnity." To quote further:

"There is no discussing the one without the other. Of course, in time, no doubt, no matter what is done, or what is left undone, the world will blunder through to a settlement. . . .

"The sooner this fact is faced the better it will be. American policy just now is that of the ostrich with its head in the sand. It is high time to look around, see what the dangers and the hopes of the situation are, and act accordingly."

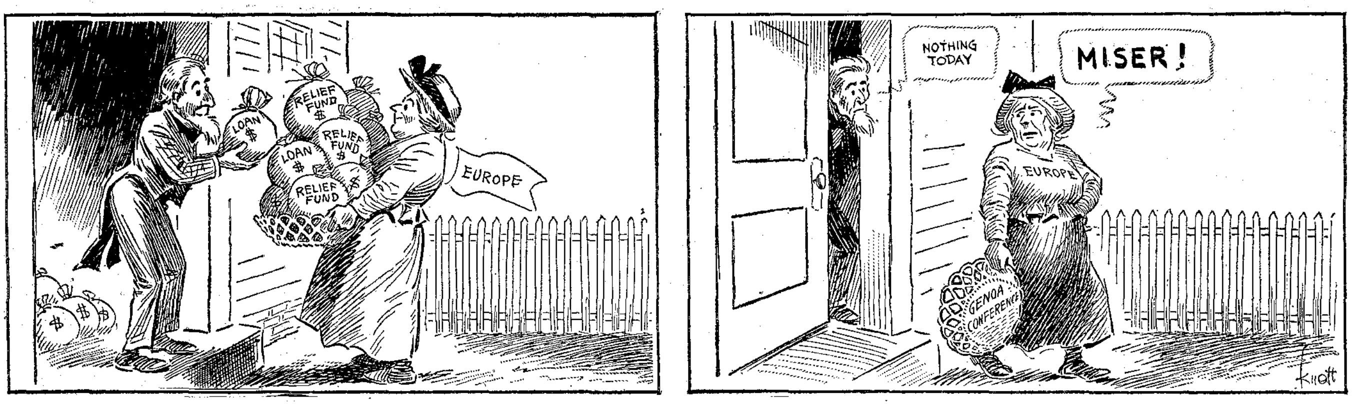
The New York *Tribune* sees some merit in the British proposal inasmuch as "it puts Europe in the position of doing some debt cancelation on its own account before negotiating for remissions by the United States." It says:

"The main obstacle to any movement on our part to remit the debt is the realization here that as it now stands the obligation is, in fact, no present burden on Europe. It is only the shadow of a burden. No interest is being paid. We hold demand notes which have not yet been funded into long-term bonds. We are not harassing our debtors. All that we are asking of them is the conversion of one form of confession of indebtedness into another.



"HOW TO COLLECT?"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

"Under the Funding Act passed by Congress we retain our claim. It is now, as before, nothing but a claim. If Europe goes ahead on the assumption that this claim is to be moderated, as it undoubtedly will be, both as a matter of international equity and of financial prudence, the connection of American debt cancela-



AFTER ALL HE DID FOR HER IN 1917— DOES HE DESERVE THIS?

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

tion with European debt cancelation will be much more definitely and convincingly established. Europe has everything to gain and nothing to lose by starting first. If she readjusts her inter-Entente debt account it will be easier for the United States to make that final gesture which will lift in large part the hold-over war incubus which weighs on labor, industry, commerce and finance and blocks a return to normal interchanges and prosperity.

"The British Government's step is a wise one. It is Europe's move first."

A Texas paper which sees little likelihood that Sir Robert Horne's suggestion will ever be adopted, inclines to the opinion that it was probably devised for the purpose of exposing "a flagrant inconsistency in the attitude of the United States toward the perplexities of Europe." The Dallas *News* goes on to interpret our Government's attitude as one of insisting that the Allies pay their debts to the last penny and at the same time "remit a substantial part of their claims against Germany." That is, we counsel generosity as a measure of self-interest, while at the same time "we have refused to listen to appeals addrest to our own sense of generosity." In the Texas editor's opinion, "it was chiefly because the revised agenda of the Genoa Conference presented no possibility of effecting a reduction of the reparations claims against Germany that the United States has declined to participate in the deliberation." And in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* we read:

"It has been stated by writers and correspondents, who are presumed to be on the inside in Washington, that the United States eventually, in the interest of world economic recovery, will cancel a large portion of the Allied debt. No statement to this effect has been made by any responsible government official, however. It has been stated, on the other hand, both by astute writers and by responsible public officials that the two most formidable obstacles to economic recovery in Europe are the reparations bill and the cost of the military establishments, and that until Europe shows a disposition to overcome these obstacles she must not expect any of the aid which the United States is in a position to give.

"The British financiers' plan at least offers a starting-point for discussion between the European nations for overcoming the reparations obstacle."

The pros and cons of the earlier proposal to cancel the inter-Allied war debts, without relation to the reparations issue, are reviewed by *The Commerce Monthly* of the New York National Bank of Commerce, in which we read:

"The case for cancelation was well stated in a recent address by Mr. Justice Clarke of the United States Supreme Court.

"The arguments of the Justice are the familiar ones made by the champions of cancelation, and are dual, resting upon moral and sentimental justification on the one hand and upon business prudence on the other hand. The arguments run that for three years the Allies fought the Central Powers without our assistance. Had Germany and her supporters been successful we should have had to oppose them alone in subsequent years with tremendous cost to us. The cost in men and money for each of our allies was enormously greater proportionately to resources than was the cost to us. Our advances went to further the common victory and were nothing less than our share in the war, so that in equity there really is nothing owing us. For France, Italy and Belgium the carrying charges upon their present national debt are so inordinately heavy in proportion to their national incomes that their problem even to meet interest during the next few years will be an exceedingly difficult one. The position of Great Britain in this connection is better, but by no means easy.

"But assuming that the Allies can pay—so runs the argument—may it not be a question whether it is to our best interest that they do so? It is not necessary to demonstrate that our debtors must meet both the yearly interest payments and amortizations chiefly by sending goods—manufactured goods—into this country. The annual interest alone on our foreign credits at 4¼ per cent. comes to a round half billion dollars. Our favorable trade balance of last year was about $2,000,000,000. If our allies are able to meet their interest obligations, our trade balance will probably show a rapid readjustment during the next few years. The balance may shift to a so-called unfavorable one, with imports exceeding exports conceivably by as much as a half billion dollars. Such a sudden readjustment, such an influx of manufactured goods from abroad, would possibly entail serious consequences, prolonging for a long period unsatisfactory business conditions. If, however, our investors should purchase foreign securities on a large scale, readjustment may be partially arrested. Such are the main points of this phase of the case.

"One of the most forceful of the arguments of the pro-cancelation forces is only incidentally moral or economic. They hold that if we press for the collection of these advances, we shall in the years to come gain the reputation of being the Shylock of international finance. They point to history to demonstrate that the repayment of huge international debts, whether tribute or borrowings, usually breeds a spirit of mutual distrust, suspicion and ultimate hatred between the parties involved. And they raise the question whether for a nation with a large foreign trade, the possibility of such an outcome is worth the candle."

Turning to the other side of the case, *The Commerce Monthly* continues:

"Those who wish to see our loans collected in full present counter arguments. They hold that the war was primarily the war of Europe, precipitated by European imperialism, to which her opponents contributed as well as Germany. Our sole interest was to insure the defeat of Germany so that in future years we should not have to oppose her alone. We asked no assistance in maintaining our armies in the line; the funds borrowed from us by our allies to maintain their armies are their just and due obligations; and they should expect to repay them. The cancelation of international obligations is a dangerous precedent to establish. Furthermore, the spoils of war in the shape of land acquisition and reparations in kind and money have gone entirely to others; we asked nothing in this connection.

"On the economic side of the question, the opponents of cancelation maintain that if our Government can collect from its debtors yearly interest of a half billion dollars or more, our taxes can be commensurably cut down. Lightened taxation is in turn expected to give a decided impetus to business revival."

DESERTING FARM AND KITCHEN

For the first time in our history there are now more of us working in factories than on the farm. The 1920 census shows that in two fields of labor there has actually been a decrease in the number of workers, namely, the farm and "domestic and personal service." The National City Bank of New York has been summing up the chief changes shown in the 1920 census of persons "engaged in gainful occupations." It discovers in the first place that the analyses of occupations which have been made every ten years during the last half century show that while the number of persons at work in agriculture was in 1920 less than double that of 1870, the number engaged in "manufacturing and mechanical industries" was in round terms five times as many as in 1870, and those engaged in "trade and transportation" six times as many as in 1870. While some allowance in the case of the farm figures must be made for the fact that the censuses in 1910 and 1920 were not taken at the same season of the year, the writer for the bank does not see how that can entirely account for the large decrease, the figures for farm labor being 6,141,000, in 1870, 10,382,000 in 1900, 12,659,000 in 1910, and then dropping to 10,951,000 in 1920. At the same time, the number engaged in "manufacturing and mechanical industries" grew from 2,451,000 in 1870 to 7,086,000 in 1900, 10,658,000 in 1910, and 12,821,000 in 1920, "making it quite clear that irrespective of the change in the date of the census of agricultural occupations, the growth in the number of those engaged in manufacturing is far greater than those engaged along agricultural lines." Then,

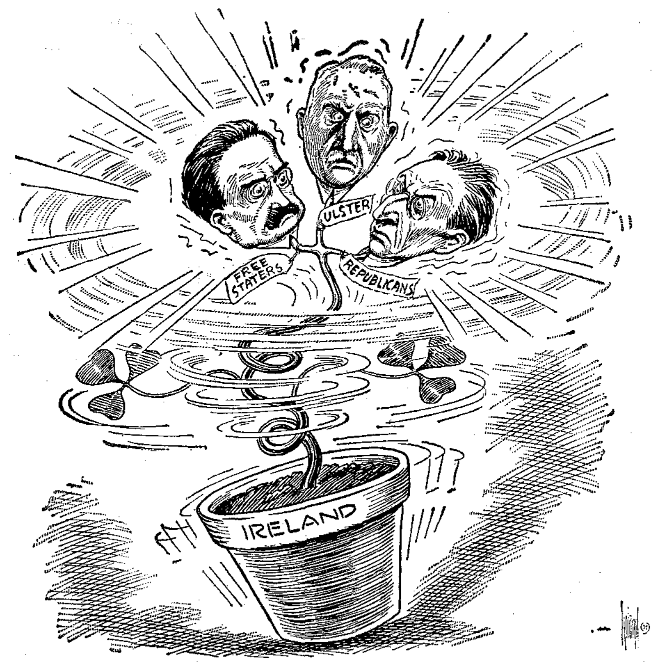
> "In the group showing the number engaged in 'trade and transportation' there is a still larger percentage of increase than in manufacturing and far larger than that of agriculture, the total number engaged in 'trade and transportation' having advanced from 1,240,000 in 1870 to 4,767,000 in 1900, 6,251,000 in 1910, and 7,390,000 in 1920, these increases having been of course coincidental with the growth in railroads and other transportation facilities, and in very recent years the use of the horseless vehicle for transportation as an adjunct to or in competition with the railways, which have shown but little growth in very recent years."

The housekeeper who says she simply can't find anybody to come and work in her kitchen is backed up by the Census Bureau, the writer for the New York bank notes. Owing to changes in grouping it is impossible to make comparisons farther back than 1910, but it does appear that the number of persons in "domestic and personal service" was materially smaller in 1920 than in 1910, being the only group besides farm labor showing a decrease. As we read:

> "The total number of persons ten years of age and over employed under the designation 'domestic and personal service' was in 1920, 3,400,000 against 3,772,000 ten years earlier. The number of females engaged in 'domestic and personal service' fell from 2,521,000 in 1910 to 2,184,000 in 1920, while the males engaged in 'domestic and personal service' showed a much less reduction, from 1,241,000 in 1910 to 1,216,000 in 1920."

DUBLIN'S ROCKY ROAD

"It looks as if Eamon de Valera had forgotten the deeper interests of Ireland in his anxiety to defend his own position," is the conclusion reached by the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, after a review of the Irish Free State's first stormy weeks of life and, indeed, we find the same sentiment in scores of American newspaper editorials—and not one to defend the recent activities of the former "President of the Irish Republic." "Talk with whom you will outside the 'die-hard' coterie that would rather keep on fighting Great Britain than see Ireland free, and you will find the sentiment for the Irish Free State overwhelming," asserts the New York *Tribune*. Altho we are assured by foreign correspondents that "Ireland has a better chance now for peace, prosperity, and political development than at any time in her previous history," as the Los Angeles *Times* puts it, we find the country in turmoil, threatened not only with sectional conflict, but, as the Philadelphia *North American* notes, "with factional war in the majority and wide-spread anarchy."



THE SHAMROCK.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

De Valera, it seems, maintains that he is still president of the "Republic," and as such commander-in-chief of its military forces, with the result that a considerable part of the army refuses to obey the orders of the provisional government of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. First there was trouble with the Irish railway workers, who are said to have seized the transition period in which to strike. After that had been settled by Collins, there came the dispute over the boundary between Ulster and Southern Ireland. This was the first of three distinct yet related factors in the situation. Second was the acute issue raised by the raiding of Ulster territory by armed bands and the kidnaping of scores of officials and civilians. The third, which is considered the most serious, is the avowed purpose of the De Valera faction to overthrow the provisional Free State Government. A quarrel over the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, ratified by the Dail Eireann, has broken out between De Valera and his adherents on the one hand, and Griffith and Collins on the other.

The issue, as seen by the New York *World*, is "whether freedom and home rule in the British Commonwealth shall be accepted in lieu of further struggle for the dream of absolute independence." De Valera, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "has launched an anti-treaty campaign that virtually amounts to a declaration of civil war." On St. Patrick's Day this former leader is said to have declared that "if the treaty with Great Britain is accepted, the fight for freedom will still go on. The Irish people, instead of fighting foreign soldiers, however, will have to fight Irish soldiers or the Irish Government." As we are told by the Providence *Journal:*

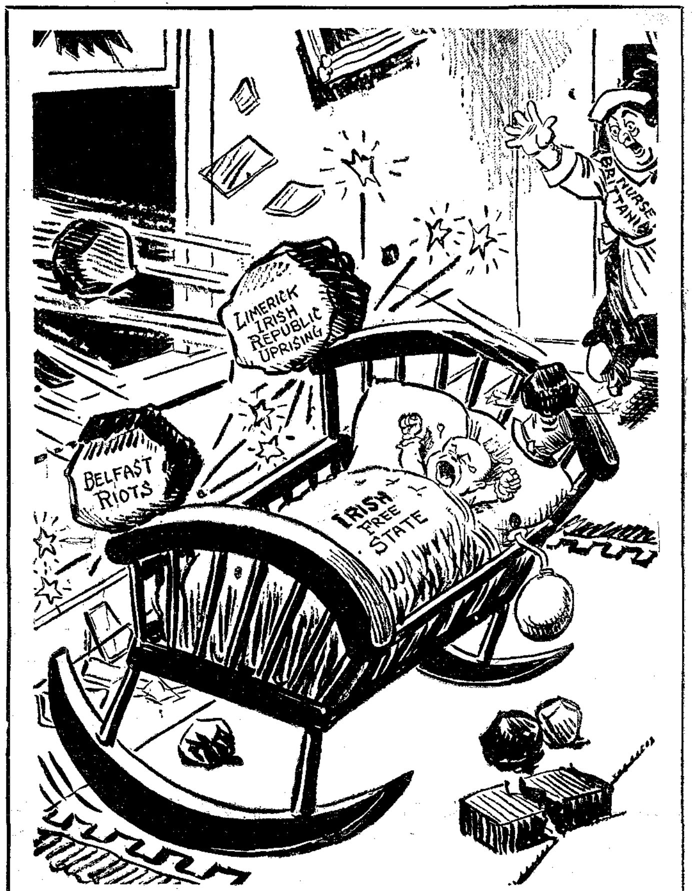
> "This beaten politician refuses to accept the adverse verdict in the Dail Eireann. He declines to play fair, as Griffith and Collins have done. At a moment when every honorable Irishman should be striving, by word and deed, to uphold the hands of the Provisional Government, he is busily engaged in reviving old animosities in Ulster and lighting the fires of revolution in

Southern Ireland. His only object, in the language of Collins, is to destroy the existing authority at Dublin. Deprived of his old post of authority, he is unwilling to see any one elevated in his stead. He has shown himself narrow-minded, jealous of his 'rights,' intolerant of the views of others, bound to rule or ruin. If De Valera had kept out of the way, the Irish Free State would be operating unhampered. He has been the storm center, the source and origin of Ireland's troubles for a long while, and never so much so as since the Dail Eireann repudiated him in January."

"De Valera's fanatical policy of rule-or-ruin is the most threatening factor in the whole situation, and his course has been so devious as to indicate that he is unscrupulous in pursuing his ends," believes the Philadelphia *North American*. According to this paper:

> "He champions an independent republic, and professes never to have countenanced anything less; yet he and the Dail he controlled sent delegates to London to negotiate a treaty upon the distinct understanding that recognition of a republic would not be discust. When the treaty had been signed, he said it could have no effect unless it were approved by the Dail; yet when that body approved it he repudiated the rule of the majority and bolted. Then he declared that he would support the provisional government while awaiting the verdict of the people; but he has sought incessantly to undermine the government and to incite popular sentiment against the Free State by misrepresenting it as a helpless agency of Great Britain. Now he says that if he has his way the people will no more submit to the treaty eliminating British rule from Ireland than they did to the act of 1800, which established it, and the program of his party is to war against the Government, no matter what may be the verdict at the election."

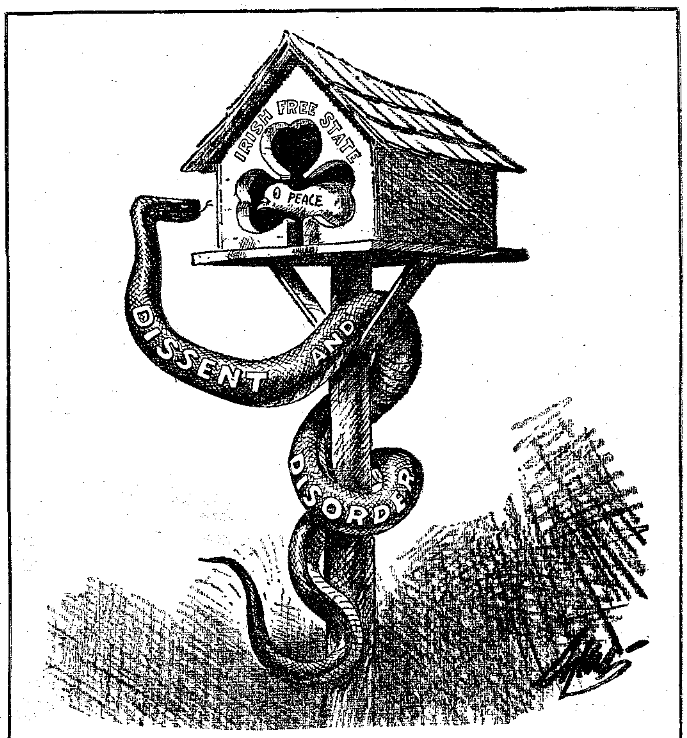
The election to which *The North American* refers was postponed at a convention in Dublin until late in May. Meanwhile, agree both De Valera and Collins, there will be a truce, during which the Dail Eireann will continue to act. The ministry or the Provisional Government shall not be subject to dismissal by an adverse vote, there shall be no elections during the period of truce, and at the May election there shall be submitted to the voters the constitution of the Free State, together with the London treaty. "Each side yielded something and gained something by this truce," thinks *The North American:*



ROCKING THE CRADLE.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

> "The Provisional Government got assurance of three months' freedom from overthrow in the Dail, and three months in which to strengthen its position through its control of public affairs. But it had to pay the price of postponing the election, giving its enemies opportunity to foment public discontent with the Government and opposition to the treaty."



OH, FOR A SAINT PATRICK!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

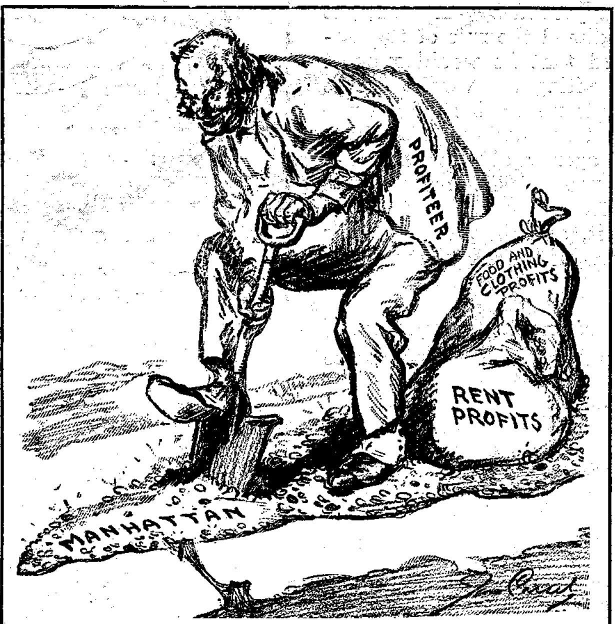
Guerilla warfare, similar to that which prevailed in South Ireland before the armistice with Great Britain, is occasionally reported from Ulster. Along the border line are the opposing armies of the Irish Republicans and the Ulsterites, the latter numbering five thousand. Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, says he can not carry out the agreement made with Michael Collins to restore to their places of employment workers in Belfast industries who had been expelled. This, he explains, is because of the differences arising from the boundary question, and the tense feeling that exists in all Ulster.

So the first free government that Ireland has known for centuries struggles on. "If the frail ship of state rides out the storm that now threatens to engulf her, it will be a miracle," avers the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. "But Ireland is the land of miracles," it adds. "Her future is in her own hands," remarks the Philadelphia *Enquirer*. "Even without the De Valera menace the transition period would have been discouraging enough," observes the New York *Globe*. However—

> "Time lessens the strain and every day adds to the stability of the new Government. Many questions can not be instantly settled. The period between the ending of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the United States was measured by years, not weeks, of anxiety. It is not natural to expect Collins to build a perfect government overnight. But he is making progress in the face of heart-breaking opposition, and if he succeeds he will go down in history with those memorable men who are honored for public service rendered in spite of such handicaps as those against which the heads of the Irish Free State are now contending."

TO MAKE MORE HOMES IN NEW YORK

A SHORTAGE OF HOMES means a shortage of babies, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, and "to lose the babe is good-by to the future." "Let us," it concludes, then, "build, and build, and build, for every home is a family and every family is a tower of strength for the nation." The twin evils of high rents and housing shortage which came in the wake of war have been most acute in New York City, but they have been felt almost everywhere in the country and have called forth bitter protest, and public and private efforts to provide remedies. To-day editors are perceiving the dawn of better things for the home builder and the home dweller. They note gains in building operations throughout the country. They note the promise of aid from the Federal Government. They note the achievements of the Lockwood Housing Committee, both in the way of new legislation and of improvement in the labor situation. They note a Supreme Court decision validating the New York State rent laws, and reasserting the State's right to resort to its police power in meeting the "social emergency caused by an insufficient supply of dwelling houses and apartments." They note decisions of State courts fixing a fair profit for landlords, thus doing away with rent gouging. The report of the Lockwood Housing Committee seems to the New York *World* to be "the most important piece of constructive work done in this State since the insurance investigation." This committee, which has been investigating the housing shortage, exposing building-trade conspiracies and overhauling the fire insurance business in New York with the aid of Samuel Untermyer, made its report early last month. In the long 256-page document appears this eloquent but disheartening picture of existing housing conditions in New York City:



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TREASURE ISLAND!
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

> "The term 'overcrowding' conveys no conception of the situation. In the city it has become necessary to practically suspend the operation of our sanitary and building laws so as to preserve any sort of roof over the heads of the poorer population. There are said to be here over 100,000 recorded violations lodged against buildings that the public authorities dare not enforce; thousands of our people are huddled together in insanitary and even unsafe tenements that are unfit for human habitation. If a contagious disease should take hold of the City of New York it would spread like wildfire in these many congested districts and nothing short of good fortune would prevent it from becoming a plague-stricken city.
>
> "In the City of New York alone there is now a shortage of approximately 80,000 low-priced homes to house 400,000 human beings as compared with the normal conditions of pre-war times. This has, of course, meant abnormally high rents, while high rents have in turn involved doubling-up and indecent, insanitary overcrowding.
>
> "Your committee finds that the conditions continue to exist and that the housing shortage in the City of New York is increasing in the class of accommodations that are required for the masses of our people. The fact that rents for this character of accommodations are in many instances 150 per cent. higher than in pre-war times and that there are no vacancies is to our minds conclusive.
>
> "The problem will not solve itself by the operation of economic laws. The deficiency in accommodations of the character most needed will not be supplied for the reason that this type of house can not be produced as a paying investment for rentals that the average wage-earners can afford to pay at the present costs of construction and materials, nor at the prevailing prices of labor, except in large units on a nonspeculative plan.
>
> "Your committee found profiteering, restriction of competition, price-fixing, trade strangulation and similar abuses in almost every phase of the building and allied industries. The manufacturer, jobber, middleman, contractor, labor leader and the laborers themselves, were all found to be locked in combinations, having the cumulative effect of making the construction of a building well-nigh an economic impossibility."

This frightful situation, however, can be largely remedied, in the committee's opinion, by the aid of the legislation it has recommended. This legislation came before the New York State lawmakers just as the session was closing. Nine bills went through. Nine others had fallen by the wayside when the session ended on March 18. Among the latter was a bill setting up a State trade commission and others regulating life insurance companies. It was the failure of this group of measures which impelled Mr. Untermyer to call the final result "a crushing defeat for all save a few of the many important features of the committee's program." But the measures which were passed, declares the New York *Globe*, "constitute in themselves a great victory." They are listed as follows in a New York *Tribune* dispatch from Albany:

> "Permitting the insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent. of their assets in apartments where the monthly rental shall not exceed $9 a room.
>
> "Extending the rent laws for another two years.
>
> "Extending the tax exemption building law to April 1, 1923.
>
> "Requiring landlords to give tenants thirty days' notice of an increase in rent, and preventing them from depriving the tenant of the right to claim the rent is unjust and unreasonable by exacting three months' rental on making a lease.
>
> "Compelling the return of jury fees to tenants in untried cases.
>
> "Permitting New York City officials to avail themselves of subcontracts where the principal contractor defaults.
>
> "Giving mutual insurance companies the same privileges as stock insurance companies.
>
> "Giving the Superintendent of Insurance power to regulate [insurance] rate-making bodies.
>
> "Preventing mutual companies from converting themselves into stock companies."

With the passage of these measures, comments the New York *Herald*, "further relief will be assured to the people of New York." Certain of the bills promise relief from the housing congestion and from "the devices of profiteering landlords," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, while the insurance bills promise a general reduction in rates of fire and casualty insurance throughout the State. *The Eagle* expects that a notable gain in construction will follow the permission to insurance companies to enter the building business, a permission which, as the New York *World* points out, is intended "primarily to enable the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to invest $100,000,000 in model tenements, the rental for which will not exceed ten dollars a room."

But New Yorkers are warned by *The Tribune* that the passage of the Lockwood bills is not "going to end the building shortage." In its opinion,

> "Building may be temporarily accelerated by the granting to life insurance companies of permission to invest a larger

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A CITY OF DREADFUL CROWDING.

While wealth accumulates and population increases in the Metropolis of the Western world, whose great skyscrapers loom up in the foreground of this picture, thousands of the people, says the Lockwood Housing Committee, "are huddled together in insanitary and even unsafe tenements, that are unfit for human habitation." Altho the population increased by 230,000 between 1919 and 1921, there was an actual decrease of 2,817 in the number of tenements and apartments. For five successive years there has been a yearly decrease in the number of cheaper tenements and for the last three years a decrease in both tenements and apartments. This remarkable aerial photograph here reproduced in practically the original size, shows all of Manhattan Island, with parts of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

percentage of their funds in the erection of houses. There can be no permanent cure for the present situation until economic laws are left unhampered by State legislatures."

The more hopeful feeling manifested in regard to the housing situation is the result of various signs that 1922 is likely to be a big year for building. As we read in an optimistic editorial in the Dayton *News:*

> "The first touch of spring will be sufficient to send home-lovers and contractors into the field. The sound of the concrete mixer and the pounding of the carpenter's hammer will be heard in the land. It is estimated that builders in the country have been advancing construction operations at the rate of $600,000,000 a month. At a very low and conservative estimate it is suggested that the building in the United States in the present year will be no less than 50 per cent. greater than in 1921. These figures mean, if they possess anything of meaning at all, that there will be considerable more employment in the building business in 1922 over 1921. In the larger cities of the country in particular, stimulated activity in construction lines has been observed. New York has more than $54,000,000 worth of work already under way. Central West contractors, it is reported, have about $24,700,000 worth of projects started of which more than four and one-half million concern industry. From every section of the country, in fact, has come news of the projected revival in the building game. It is interesting to observe that in this array of figures a considerable portion of the work is to be for residences. The apparent need for more homes, added to a reduced cost in construction and the longing for self-owned houses, has increased the desire of citizens to get building under way."

That there was 60 per cent. more actual construction going on during January and February than during the first two months of 1921, and that "contemplated work is double that of a year ago," are assertions made by Mr. Arthur Evans in a Chicago *Tribune* article based on a survey recently made by the United States Department of Labor. *The American Contractor* (Chicago), which tabulates building-permit statistics every month, tells us that the February figures "have just enough edge on January's goodly totals to justify saying there is a gain." But "in comparison with respective totals for 1921, January of this year showed a 125 per cent. gain while February shows only a 50 per cent. gain, this being due, of course, to the fact that February of last year showed a remarkable advance over January." Of all our large cities, Chicago shows the largest increase in building permits in February, while New York shows a very slight decrease. This authority on building concludes that there is more to be reckoned with here than the mere numerical showing:

> "The figures for February of this year mean much because they rest upon what is almost universally conceded to be a period of upward trend in all business activity and such upturn means building and then more building throughout the United States. At present the demand for residential building and school building is to the fore, but once let business get a good start and there will be demand for industrial building in addition to continuance of present demands."

Both property owners and renters in New York and other cities have been greatly interested in recent New York court decisions fixing a landlord's profit at 8 per cent. on a fair value of the property in one decision and at 10 per cent. in another.

Of wider application is the Federal Supreme Court decision upholding the New York State rent laws of 1920, as warranted by the police power of the State in the presence of a housing shortage constituting "a serious menace to the health, morality

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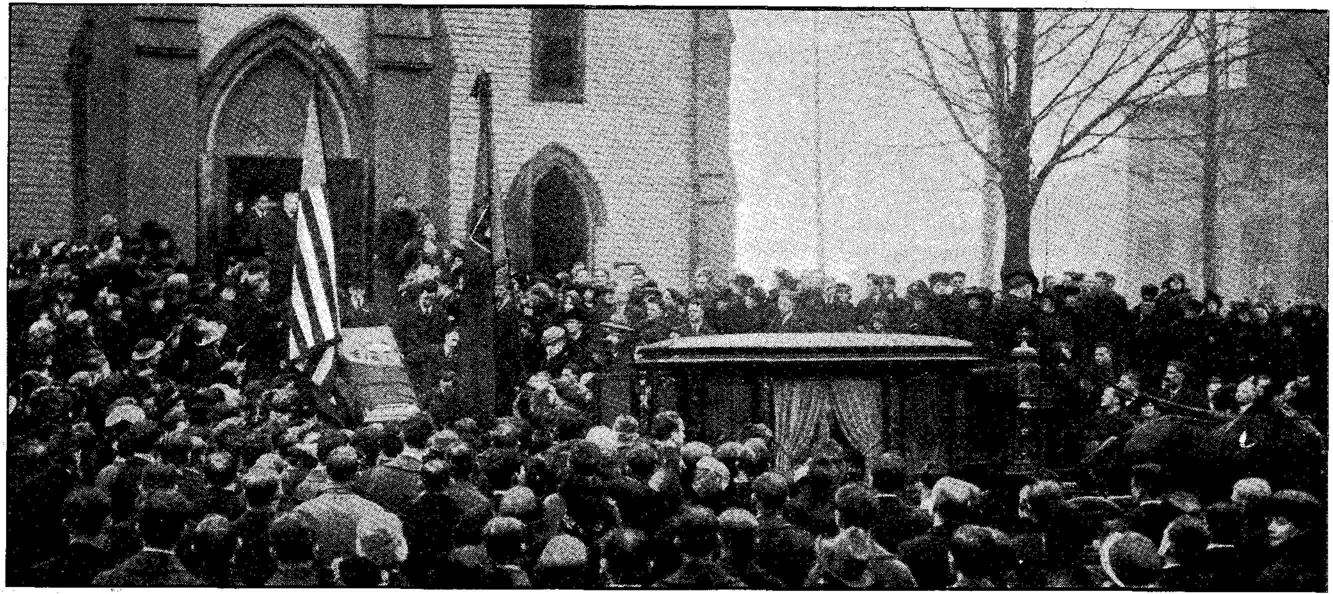


A STRIKE VICTIM'S FUNERAL

Scene at the church after the funeral service for an innocent spectator, killed in a strike riot at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

and comfort and even to the peace of a large part of the people of the State." The Brooklyn *Eagle* observes that the trend toward making the "police power" more elastic began about thirty years ago. Since then, "control of business, control of labor's relations with employers, regulation of hours of work by women and children, destruction of property in tenement house values, a dozen other interferences with vested or personal rights have been sustained." The New York *Evening World*, thinking more of persons than principles, tells the landlords who have lost their cases, that now "they will have to depend upon Divine retribution to punish unregenerate tenants who have been unwilling to pay all the profiteers have demanded." And it questions "whether the landlords will want to rush their case before any Higher Tribunal."

There is, of course, another side to this landlord-and-tenant matter. Not all landlords are necessarily satanic, or all tenants necessarily angelic. We have heard so much of "gouging" and "profiteering" landlords that space may well be given to a protest sent to the New York City courts by a real estate association crying for protection from the bedevilment of tenants. To quote this in part from the New York *World:*

> "There is night and day warfare between the majority of tenants and landlords, and tenants are the aggressors. Landlords who live in the same premises as their tenants are orally insulted by night and day, coming and going, and on the streets: women are physically assaulted by women tenants and by female members of male tenants' families.
>
> "Tenants are continually and viciously destroying and dirtying the rooms and public halls—ripping off wall paper, cutting holes in the plaster with knives and even hatchets, poking holes in ceilings, breaking glass, letting water overflow, injuring the plumbing. There isn't a single physical destruction devilment that the human mind can conceive of that is not daily occurring in thousands of homes in New York City. For what? So that tenants may go to the Tenement House and Health Departments and even to the Fire Department to make complaints against decent landlords who have dared to ask for living rents. When violations are filed many of these tenants refuse to permit access to their premises to have repairs made in the hope that the landlord will be heavily fined for failure to comply with the orders. Some tenants have even set small fires in the premises and then put the blame on the landlord."

It is hard, we read further, for the landlord to get justice:

> "Jurors are from the neighborhood; they generally supply the tenants with commodities; they are all also tenants and their decisions are not given from the evidence, but 'we tenants must stick together and it will be our turn next.' "

NEW ENGLAND'S TEXTILE WAR

AN EXAMPLE OF LABOR'S RESISTANCE to wage deflation is seen in the New England textile strike. Having had their wages cut 22½ per cent. early in 1921, the mill workers of Rhode Island and New Hampshire in particular declared last January that they would not take another 20 per cent. cut in wages and at the same time accept an increase in the working hours from 48 to 54 per week. The cotton manufacturers, on the other hand, claim that their business will be ruined, mainly by Southern competition, unless expenses can be decreased and production increased in the manner stated. In the first ten weeks of the strike, according to Rhode Island's State Labor Commissioner, the workers of that State alone suffered a total loss in wages of $2,000,000; production loss throughout New England is put at 59,380,000 yards of cloth. During that time Federal Department of Labor mediators and officials of the Rhode Island State Board of Mediation made every effort to bring the two sides together, but both sides held firm. Union leaders declared that they were ready to order the strikers back to work at once if the mill owners would show before an impartial commission that they were unable to continue the old wage and still make a fair profit, but that they would not arbitrate the question of hours. Then the deadlock began, for the manufacturers refused to submit the controversy to open arbitration, and permit an examination of their books and production cost records because, as they said, they conduct a "highly competitive business." Which led the New York *Times* to remark that "the generally bad impression made by the mill owners is accentuated by their refusal to accept the good offices of the mediators."

To the statement by the mill owners that they "can not operate the mills except at a ruinous loss at the early January scale of wages," the Springfield *Republican* replies that, "unfortunately for the standing of this statement, there seems to be no disposition of the manufacturers to prove the point." In other years, notes the New York *Globe*, "the argument in favor of low wages was English competition, and for that reason tariffs were sought." In the present instance, writes Wesley W. Stout, staff correspondent for that paper "at the front," "the ghost of Southern competition like the ghost of Antigonish, does not bear close examination, for the Southern scale of wages was within 35 cents per week of New England wages in January."

In the Pawtuxet Valley of Rhode Island, where the mills have been operated for nearly a century without union labor, the wage-reduction order appears to have been a boomerang, for these workers have now flocked into the union. As we read in the New York *Evening Post:*

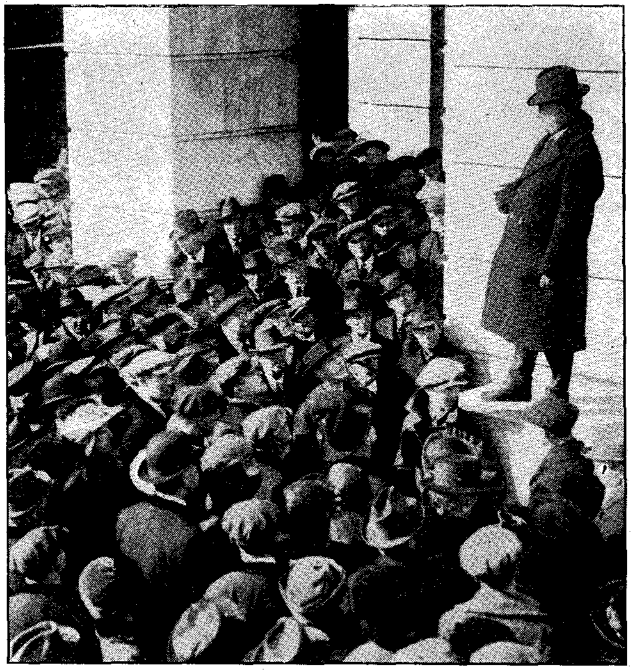
> "Union ranks have been swelled until some districts, like the Pawtuxet Valley, are solidly organized. Local sympathy is pronounced. Merchants and professional men lend help to needy families.
>
> "According to mill owners, the average wage has been $21.82 a week, which the cut would reduce to $17.46. But these figures admittedly include the salaries of well-paid overseers, master mechanics, and engineers. Union officers place the average mill wage in the region of $18.71, which the reduction would make $14.97. If we split the difference and say that the average is $16.25 a week, we have a yearly income of $845. Does any one believe that a family can live decently—we might almost say that it can live at all—on such a sum?"

"It is humanly impossible to live on such a wage," replies the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader;* "the employers say they can not afford to pay more, but they will not tell what their profits were during the war, and what they have been since." "The action of the mill owners in trying to lengthen hours when the country is full of unemployed, deserves universal condemnation," declares this paper. "They measure labor by the pound—estimating it as a commodity that may be cheap one day and dearer the next," in the opinion of the Providence *News.* As the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* sees the present situation, "it involves altogether too much dogmatism and too little mutual confidence; labor should be treated with reason and candor, rather than regarded as a mere commodity." "Whatever may be said of the whole situation, the tendency to drag the workers from a higher to a lower level is a fact," avers the Socialist New York *Call.* "Women and children," asserts the New York *Globe,* "have been universally compelled to work in the cotton factories in order that the family might be supported, and nothing could be more destructive to the family system in America."

Special correspondents of both *The Globe* and *The Times* tell us that mill workers live in "company houses that would not be permitted to stand by the New York City Board of Health." These houses, we are told, are rented to the worker at a very low figure, but, notes *The Globe* correspondent, "mill wages are fixt with this nominal rent in mind." Sanitary conditions are as bad as they could possibly be, say these correspondents after a survey of Rhode Island mill districts. Model cattle barns built by the former owners of the largest mills in the Pawtuxet Valley are electric lighted, steam-heated, and sanitary, writes *The Times* correspondent, while kerosene is still burned in hundreds of company houses. As to "Southern competition," *The Globe* correspondent reports that this amounts to "Dr. Jekyll of Rhode Island crying out against the pernicious practises of Mr. Hyde of the South," for, he goes on, the same companies which own mills in the New England States also own large mills in Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Texas. Moreover, he maintains:

> "For two of the years between 1917 and 1922, Fall River, Mass., mills made profits equal to their total capitalization on a forty-eight-hour week. The great Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., operating voluntarily on a forty-eight-hour week, declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent."

The mill owners, nevertheless, maintain that they must reduce wages and increase working hours in order to meet the cheap labor competition of Southern mills. They point out that the public is demanding lower prices, and that this is the only way to meet the demand. "The wage reduction was not put into effect until months after it was necessary, and until the average cotton-mill in New England was operating at a loss," states the Secretary of the Rhode Island Textile Association, "nor was the reduction made until after the most rigid economies had been effected by reducing overhead and operating expenses in other ways." The salaries of executives have been generally reduced, we are told, and every available means taken to meet the prices of Southern mills. But a Boston dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives "the consumers' strike" as the main reason for reducing wages; it was found necessary to bring down the cost of mill products in order to encourage buying. In fact, reports *The Textile World* (New York), "there is so little buying that it is rare to-day to find a mill in the North operating at more than two-thirds of normal production, and the situation in many Southern mills is not much better." Besides, adds the New Haven *Journal-Courier,* "foreign trade has shrunk of late, and customers will not come forward until prices come down." As New England cotton manufacturers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts declare:


A MASS MEETING OF RHODE ISLAND STRIKERS.
President McMahon of the United Textile Workers addressing strikers in front of the State Capitol in Providence.

> "To operate an industry successfully production cost must be such as to enable it to compete in the markets where its output is disposed of. Business not profitably done can not be continued permanently.
>
> "Two factors—rates of wages and working hours—interfere with the successful production of textile fabrics in New England to-day.
>
> "Working forty-eight hours a week, with wages at last year's level, a company can not turn out goods in competition with Southern mills.
>
> "The factors which make Southern competition so keen are as follows:
>
> "Cheaper and easier coal transportation.
> "Cheaper and more regular supply of cotton.
> "Cheaper labor.
> "More hours of labor.
> "Less stringent industrial laws.
> "Lower cost of living.
> "Less burdensome taxation.
>
> "The industry in Massachusetts is especially handicapped through the limitation of working hours to 48 per week. Cotton manufacturers in the South are free to operate from fifty-four to sixty hours. In neighboring States the working hours are fifty-four or more a week. As to reduced living costs, according to the figures compiled by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessities of Life, the average cost of living now is about 56 per cent. above the pre-war level of 1913, whereas the average wage in the cotton-mills, after the proposed cut is made, will be approximately 80 per cent. higher than in 1913."

A NEW KING ON PHARAOH'S THRONE

A NEW FREE STATE—free from outside sovereignty—came into existence on March 15 when Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha announced the independence of Egypt and himself assumed the title of King. This last action was taken, according to the new King's proclamation, "to insure the country's dignity and its international status." Great Britain, however, retains control of the lines of communication in the country and of the Suez Canal, but her protective attitude toward the new kingdom, in the opinion of the Providence *Journal,* "does not impair the sovereignty of Egypt in the way that radical leaders would have their followers and the world believe." "A new monarchy seems to be out of touch with the march of world events," remarks the Providence *Bulletin,* "but the land of the Pharaohs is far from being prepared for a democratic constitution."

EGYPT'S NEW KING.

Formerly Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha, who hopes to inaugurate "an era which will restore the grandeur" of that country.

"The real credit for the solution of the Egyptian situation belongs to General Allenby," declares the New York *Herald,* "and it was, in great measure, a personal triumph for him. It was his presentation of the case to the British Ministry that eventually led to the settlement as it now stands." Due to his influence, notes the New York *Evening Post,* "Egypt now enters the family of independent nations from which she has been absent since the Turkish conquest four centuries ago." Under the new régime it will be self-governing and be represented abroad by its own envoys. And, adds the New York *Tribune,* "Egypt is to be ruled, as of old, by an Egyptian King." Of King Fuad the First the New York *Herald* tells us:

> "The new King is the eighth ruler in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali, that shrewd and interesting Albanian who became master of the country in 1805 by force of arms. Fuad is the son of Ismail I, who was compelled to abdicate by pressure from the British and French Governments in 1879. Abbas Hilmi, a grandson of Ismail, was deposed soon after the world war began. Hussein Kamil, who was Fuad's immediate predecessor, died in 1917. Fuad has had little opportunity to prove his ability as a ruler. He has shown, tho, an inclination to surround himself with the ablest and most conservative men of the country."

"But," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle,* "the new constitution of Egypt, which is to follow the formal abolition of the protectorate which Great Britain established in 1914, places limits upon the exercise of kingly prerogatives," and the Boston *Transcript* claims that "the Egyptians receive the name of independence without the reality." As the Springfield *Republican* sees the case:

> "King Fuad's proclamation corrects the serious error made early in the war by declaring Egypt a protectorate of Great Britain. That step was unnecessary because the de facto control already exercised by the British was ample. It was wrong because repeated assurances had been given by the British Government that its occupation was only temporary. The effects of this false step became more serious as the war went on and the spirit of nationalism became intensified, in Egypt as elsewhere.
>
> "By the new arrangement, if it pacifies the Egyptian Nationalists, Great Britain will have as much authority in Egypt as it needs, and indeed will continue to exercise a veiled protectorate there, controlling foreign affairs, keeping other countries from meddling, and taking whatever measures may be necessary for the defense of the Suez Canal. Egypt's position will more closely resemble that of Cuba than that of Porto Rico."

The Detroit *News,* the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* and the New York *Evening Post* believe that the unrest in India "doubtless has helped along the cause of Egypt's independence," as *The News* phrases it. "Still," maintains this paper," credit is due a Government that can see the wisdom of liberal and enlightened policy." We read further in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that—

> "England established a policy for the intensive development of Egypt which Fuad and his Government can not do better than to fulfil. She made the lazy waters of the Nile go to work to irrigate the land, and gave employment to multitudes in the arable area created. She developed rail and water routes of transportation. She instituted courts of justice and installed schools and hospitals."

The events which led up to the recent proclamation of independence for Egypt and the relations between Britain and Egypt under the new arrangement are sketched by Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, in a New York *Times* article:

> "Away back in the years following the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882, an influential movement was brought to bear, not only in England, but also among the haute finance of foreign capitals, to induce the British Crown to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. However, when the question came before the House of Commons as to whether Egypt should be converted into a British protectorate or should retain her *status quo* autonomy under the more or less nominal suzerainty of the Sublime Porte, the protectorate project was defeated.
>
> "When the Great War broke out and Turkey sided with the Kaiser against the Entente, however, Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate, as a war measure, and raised the late Prince Hussein, the cleverest of all the brothers of Tewfik, to the throne at Cairo as Sultan, the latter being succeeded at his death by his younger brother, Fuad.
>
> "Under the Allenby settlement, England leaves Egypt 'free to work out such national institutions as may best be suited to the aspirations of her people,' and will reduce English interference and the employment of British officials to a minimum. Egypt, in return for the recognition of her independence, agrees to consider Great Britain as possessing certain special rights and interests in Egypt, beyond question by any other foreign Power.
>
> "England undertakes the defense of Egypt against all foreign aggression and proclaims to the world that she will regard as 'an unfriendly act' any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another power. England accepts the full responsibility for the protection of all foreign interests and minorities in Egypt. She reserves her right to take all the necessary steps for the security of the line of her communications in Egypt (that is to say, through the Suez Canal), between the various portions of her Empire, and, above all, she retains absolute and complete control and possession of the Sudan, on the understanding that as long as the agreement lasts she will never hold up that water supply from the Upper Nile which is so indispensable to agriculture in Egypt proper, as distinct from the Sudan.
>
> "It will naturally be asked what means of pressure Lord Allenby will retain after the departure of the main body of his troops, in the event of the Egyptian Government failing to live up to the terms of the agreement on which it has been granted nominal independence. It is this: That Great Britain retains absolute control and possession of the Sudan, and therefore also of the upper reaches of the Nile, from the southern borders of Egypt proper to the great lakes in Central Africa."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

In India it's propagandhi.—*Dallas News.*

The British lion will have to watch its cubs.—*Washington Post.*

Bryan's fight on Darwinism is Elocution vs. Evolution.—*Asheville Times.*

No blue-sky law deters the financial aviator.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

Japanese prohibitionists are trying to take the nip out of Nippon.—*Washington Post.*

New king of Egypt will never lose his respect for the English sovereign.—*Wall Street Journal.*

While the textile strike is on a good many more than 10 mills won't make a cent.—*Boston Globe.*

The rising generation in Great Britain's colonial possessions is the uprising generation.—*Asheville Times.*

Turks alarmed by spread of feminism.—News headline. Plainly a case of a harem-scar-'em.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Imitate the rich man as he was before he became rich, and then you may venture to imitate him as he now is.—*Wichita Eagle.*

After looking at this bonus question, we can't figure out whether it's the soldier or the taxpayer that's the hero.—*Manila Bulletin.*

We trust that the demand for Middle Western corn does not come from the same source as the demand for California raisins.—*New York Tribune.*

A Congressman wants to give the islands independence in a year. The joker seems to be that he forgot to mention which year.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Notwithstanding a woman's fondness for bargains, nothing makes her madder than the suggestion that she is wearing one of them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

And another reason for a woman's mind being cleaner than a man's, the Great Bend, Kas., *Tribune* suggests, is that she changes it oftener. — *Kansas City Journal.*

Charles, formerly of Austria, has asked his late subjects for bread and they've given him 2,000,000 kronen.—*New York Tribune.*

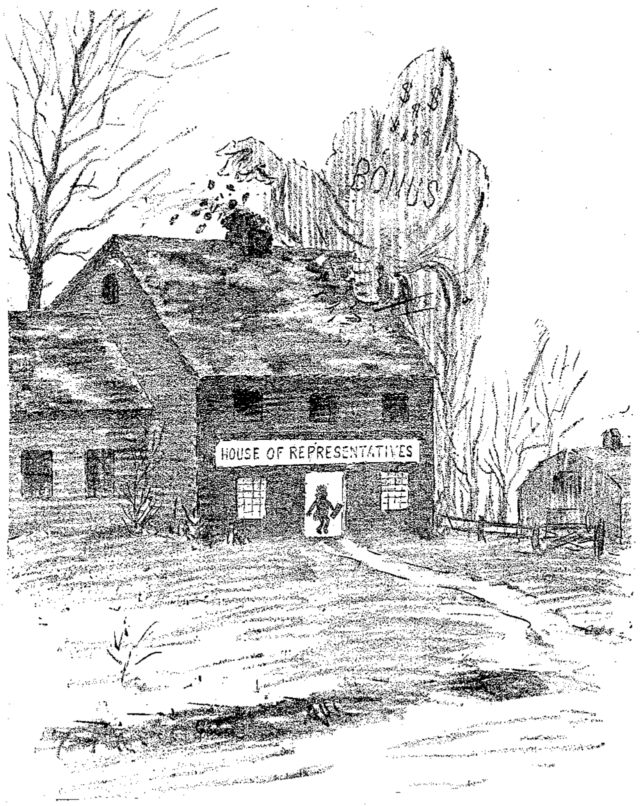
Secretary of Labor Davis suggests to parents that they make their boys work. But he doesn't suggest how.—*New York Tribune.*

It is ominous news for gasoline users that Henry Ford is just discovered to be richer than Rockefeller.—*The Christian Statesman.*

We are not in favor of getting the coal miners and operators together. Our coal bills are high enough now.—*Columbia Record.*

Why didn't Mr. Harding transfer Secretary Davis to the Post-office Department and make Mr. Work Secretary of Labor?—*New York Tribune.*

Lenine and Trotzky continue to say bitter things about America. Somebody ought to tell them it's impolite to talk with your mouth full.—*New York Tribune.*



THAT HAUNTED HOUSE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Dirigible disarmament seems to be automatic.—*Dallas News.*

The President insists that Congress take its own bull by the horns.—*Dallas News.*

If the Irish had any more freedom, we doubt if they could survive.—*Columbia Record.*

Canada has coal enough for 35,000 years, but seldom enough for one year.—*Toronto Globe.*

The cup that cheers now not infrequently cheers the heirs.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Apparently the people are the only faction that opposes the coal strike.—*Asheville Times.*

The savings of a salaried man's lifetime are but a drop in the bucket-shop.—*New York Tribune.*

The Allies are constrained to regard the German denial of ability to pay up as all boche.—*New York Tribune.*

Brady says there are few movie people in jail. But why knock our American system of jurisprudence?—*Mansfield News.*

The reformers waste their energies trying to purify the horse races; it's the human races that need purifying.—*Columbia Record.*

The trouble with most of us is that our necessities are too luxurious and our luxuries too necessary.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

A suburban dairy boasts that its milking is done by machinery, Presume the machinery has a handle that goes up and down.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A New York schoolboy, who has married his 45-year-old teacher, says he will complete his education. He will!—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

When it comes to increased taxation this proposed tax on wine and beer is about the only tax we can think of that will put the country in good spirits.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Again we confess that we shall never be able to understand the Irish; they seem to kill each other as joyously as they used to kill the British constabulary. —*Columbia Record.*

Our foreign relations are too much disposed to treat our ten billion dollars loan to them as a family matter—*Columbia Record.*

A paper claims that usually dark-haired women marry first. We should say that it was the light-headed ones.—*Washington Herald.*

The lawless element that goes in for banditry in preference to bootlegging has the advantage of the latter in that it is not bothered so much by the police. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

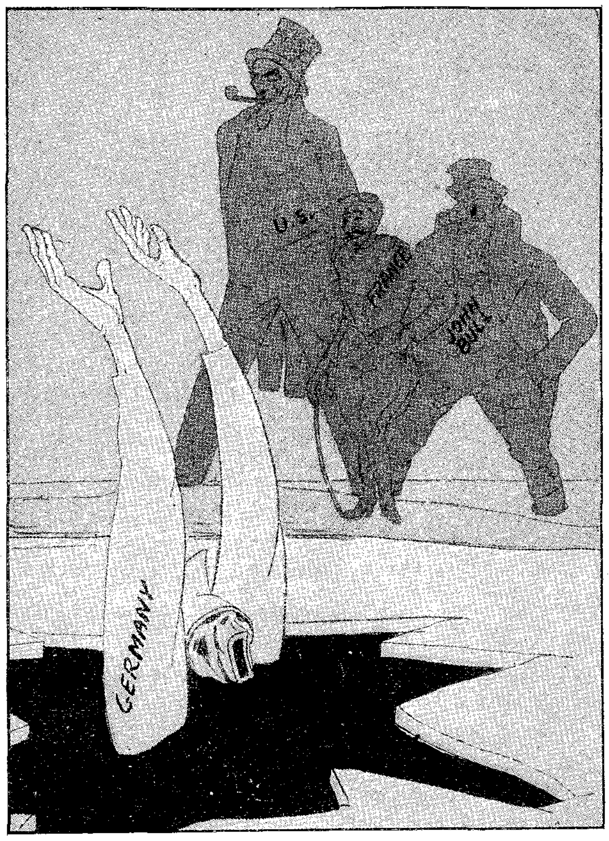
Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch may be correct in asserting that prohibition will never give America a great literature, but it does give the newspapers some grand first-page stories.—*New York Tribune.*

It will be joyful news to British residents in Egypt that hereafter the Egyptians will be free to take an occasional pot-shot at one another instead of as heretofore confining their attention strictly to Britons.—*Toronto Globe.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE GREAT DEBT AND REPARATIONS "MERGER"

AMERICA IS POWERLESS to deny the "vital interdependence of debts and reparations" for it is a reality that sooner or later must be recognized, says the London *Daily Chronicle,* known as Lloyd George's newspaper, in its editorial comment on the deliberations of the Allied Finance Ministers in Paris. Their program in effect, we read further, "amounts to a contingent cancellation of inter-Allied debts and of the Allied debt of America, with corresponding alleviation of the burden imposed upon Germany." *The Daily Chronicle* recalls that in the recent funding bill passed by Congress, America explicitly refused to accept German bonds in place of Allied payments, and it is the recollection of this fact that inspires it to say frankly to the United States that it must open its eyes and see how Allied debt and German reparations are joined together. A similar remark appears in the Tokyo *Yorodzu,* which says that "if America remains aloof from the Conference of Genoa, its convocation will be meaningless, for German reparations and America's credit to Europe are inseparably associated." According to *The Daily Chronicle's* Diplomatic Correspondent, the British Government's plan for the restoration of the world's economic balance is this:



A GERMAN TAUNT.

U. S. AND COMPANY—"The wretch is drowning out of sheer malice, simply because he doesn't want to pay up!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

"Wipe out all debts, and credit the amount so wiped out to the account of German reparations. But necessarily the proposal is contingent. Suppose America does not agree, then this country, which is ready to limit its reparations claim upon Germany to the amount of our debt to America, will look to Germany to make good the amount. Should Germany fail to make good, then we shall have to look to our Allies to pay the obligations which otherwise we are prepared to forget.

"So with France. The amount of her debt to us and to America she will be asked to obliterate from the German reparations, but should America insist on payment or should Germany fail to pay up on the reparations that have been thus reduced, the obligations that have been suspended would automatically come into force.

"To put the matter arithmetically: (1) Germany owes the Allies in reparations £6,600,000,000 or, deducting what she already has paid up to January 1, £5,500,000,000. (2) The total debt owed by the Allies to one another and by the Allies to the United States amounts to £3,250,000,000. By canceling this total debt and reducing Germany's reparations debt to an equal amount Germany would have to pay only £2,250,000,000, an easily manageable amount which would justify the floating of an international loan on the British and American market.

"We would be willing, for such a result, to forego our claims upon the Allies which amount roughly to £1,000,000,000, but will America be equally willing? The debt owing to America by the Allies is twice as great as that owing to us. While there is very little likelihood of America collecting any of this from the other Allies, there is something more than an off chance of her at least insisting upon the collection of the British share of that debt, for Britain could with a squeeze be made to pay. In that case the contingency spoken of above would happen and the amount of German reparations be correspondingly increased.

"In any event, it is important to note Great Britain insists as a condition of her agreement that the evacuation of the Rhineland shall be carried out at the times determined by the Versailles Treaty."

According to the London correspondent of a New York newspaper, British Treasury officials admit that the success of the plan "depends largely upon American participation," but consider, we are told, that it is the first economically sound plan proposed for the settlement of the interrelated questions of German reparations and Allied war debts involving the economic revival of Europe. This opinion, says the writer, will certainly be voiced by all the Allies if the plan is agreed upon by them, and "America will then be placed in an embarrassing position," for, "if she refuses to agree, she will undoubtedly have to face a storm of united criticism both from the conservative and liberal forces throughout Europe." This correspondent tells us further that the British Government plan omits all consideration of the Russian war debts, and he adds that "if America demands payment either of interest or part of the principal from its Allied debtors, then the Allies will add any such amounts to the balance of 45,000,000,000 gold marks which Germany must pay."

Germany's promptitude in making her default in the reparations payments gives the Allies a fine chance to take a step that is vital to the economic restoration of Europe, says the Auckland *Weekly News,* which urges first of all that the Allies form a united peace front as they once formed a war front. Then—

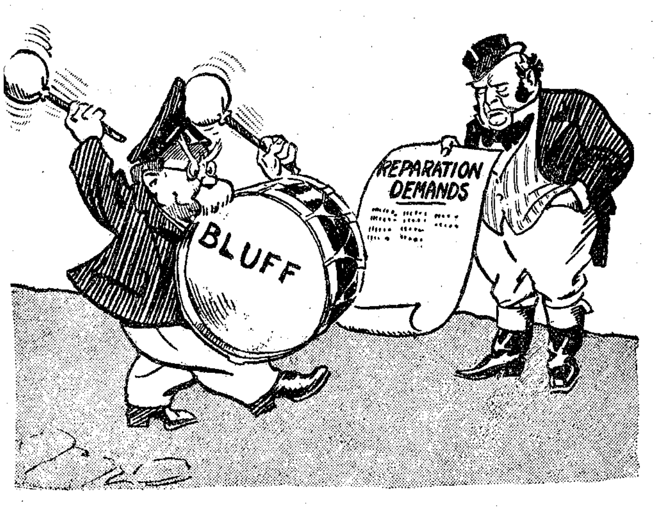
"They must insist on Germany putting her finances on a rational basis. Germany is not attempting to pay her debts. She is not even attempting to live within her means. State services are being run at a heavy loss, subsidies are paid with a lavish hand, deficits appear regularly in the Budget; and little attempt is being made to collect the taxation which has been nominally imposed. The German taxpayer is escaping lightly by comparison with the British and French taxpayers, and all the time a fictitious prosperity is maintained by the issue of paper money. It will be a kindness to Germany, as well as to Europe, to stop practises which can only end in bankruptcy, and this will be the first and obvious duty of the Allies. As the immediate effect of checking inflation will be a depression, the more severe because of the long period of fictitious prosperity, it may be diplomatic to make Germany some concession, either in the time or the method of payment, but any concession must depend strictly upon Germany's willingness to increase taxation and to live within her income. The Allies could do Germany no worse service than to accept her plea of poverty, and tho the reforms which must be enforced will cause temporary hardship they will at least put Germany on the road to recovery."

This New Zealand suggestion hardly reached American eyes before they read in Paris dispatches that the Reparations Commission in arranging German reparations payments for 1922 purposed to demand that the German Government stop its money printing-presses and take steps to reduce its inflated currency. This condition the Allies propose in return for reducing German payments this year, and one Paris correspondent writes:

> "Under the plan of payments Germany accepted last May, 2,000,000,000 gold marks in cash are due this year. But the Allies will fix the total at 720,000,000 gold marks cash and call on Germany to pay in kind this year's goods to the value of 1,450,000,000 gold marks. The other side of the bargain is that Germany, as, indeed, the Treaty of Versailles stipulates, put into effect interior reforms and give the Allied committee guaranties and the right to supervise their execution.
>
> "In addition to the control of fiduciary circulation, the conditions to be laid on Germany are understood to be: Autonomy of the Reichsbank; budgetary equilibrium by means of an interior loan of 1,000,000,000 gold marks; cessation of keeping out of Germany capital and receipts from exports belonging to Germans and measures to get back into Germany assets held abroad in this way; publication of financial and commercial statistics in the same honest fashion as prevailed in Germany before the war.
>
> "In addition to the 720,000,000 gold marks, 217,000,000 of which have been paid, and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind the Allies will call on Germany to pay in goods the equivalent of 220,000,000 gold marks for the cost of the armies of occupation of England, France and Belgium."

We read further that the French assert French paper circulation has been reduced several billions in the last twelve months, whereas in that time German paper money circulation has about doubled. It is pointed out also that—

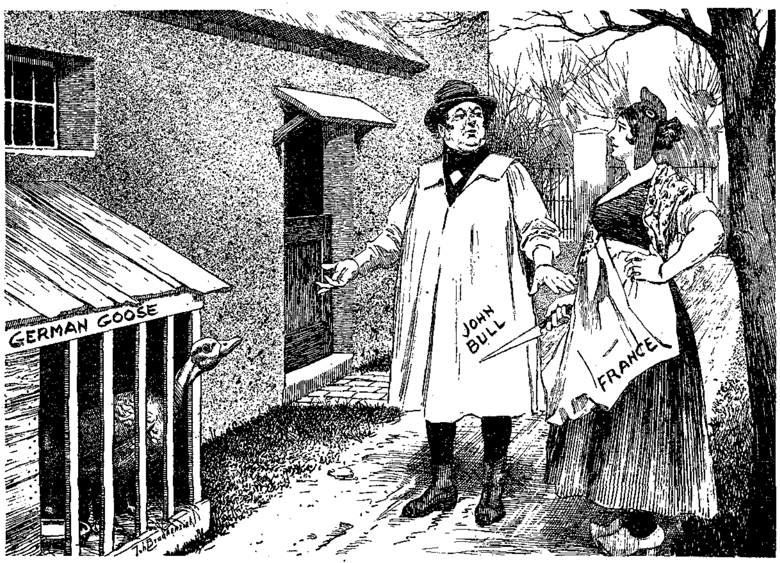
> "The cash to be handed over by Germany this year goes to Belgium on account of her priority. Of payments in kind which will be made under the terms of the Wiesbaden and similar arrangements, France will get 65 per cent., all of which it is planned to devote to reconstruction work.



A STRAIGHT TIP.

HANS: "Guess what I'm playing?"
JOHN: "The Fool!"

—*Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).



A KITCHEN CABINET.

JOHN BULL: "No! Don't kill it, Marianne. Let's fatten it, and gather the eggs as we may."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

> "It is generally believed Chancellor Wirth will accept the conditions the Reparations Commission will lay down. Both the amounts and conditions of the Reparations Commission have been subjects of much prior and unofficial negotiations."

A sharp warning against Germany's "whining beggar policy" is issued by the Toulouse *Dépêche*, which says that Germany has been trying to wheedle France to go to Genoa in order to bring up the problem of reparations and of treaties, and that she has "her tear-sacs in perfect working order," and it adds:

> "Germany has been encouraged by that international finance system, which ruins states, and which, having bought the mark at a low figure, now has only one idea, which is to make the mark rise by improving Germany's situation, even if France should perish in the operation. This international finance organization, which Stinnes and the other bandits maneuver, is much in evidence in America and in England. Its work is dangerous, and we should be fools not to oppose it."

A German official view of America's position with regard to Europe is exprest in an interview given to an American correspondent at Berlin by Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, newly appointed German Ambassador to Washington, in which he is quoted as saying:

> "I was opposed to Germany's acceptance of the Versailles Treaty and also the London ultimatum. Once accepted, however, I saw that the only course was to fulfil the conditions imposed upon us to the utmost of our ability. But our honest attempts at fulfilment showed their impossibility. For this reason I supported Chancellor Wirth in the recent crisis provoked by an attempt to remove him because of his supposed acceptance of all the Entente demands. There may have been doubts as to the wisdom of his course when he originally entered upon it, but there is no turning back now. For Germany to-day the only possible policy is the Wirth policy of fulfilment. . . .
>
> "America first interested herself in European affairs of her own volition and it is difficult to see how she can keep out of them permanently. American assistance can be direct and indirect. The United States can suggest remedies to the Allies that would certainly be rejected if they came from any other source, since they would be regarded as prejudiced.
>
> "America has a direct interest in the matter of reparations, in which she will have to express herself sooner or later in concrete form. My own position is that Germany would be more than delighted to lay the entire debt of 132 billion gold marks on the table to-day. The result would be disastrous to the Allies, and I think it will be just as disastrous if the debt is paid in the prescribed instalments."

HUNGARY AT THE DANGER POINT

RENEWED FAILURE of Karl of Hapsburg's attempts to mount the throne of Hungary has provided amusement to an onlooking world, but the situation resultant from them, we are told, deserves far closer attention than it has received. Numerous Hungarian newspapers assert that under Admiral Horthy the country has "agonized through one continuous White Terror, which is now at its worst." Imprisonment and assassination, it is asserted, are the twin forces of the Military Detachments operating with his connivance in defiance of the police and all other putative forces of restraint in the Government. Meanwhile, some writers outside this "little hell of Hungary" urge the necessity that the Allied Powers do not overlook the possible serious effects conditions there may have on the reconstruction of Central Europe. We are reminded by a contributor to *The Contemporary Review* (London) that the Regent, Admiral Horthy, established the present Government in 1919 on the ruins of Communist misrule, and to understand the development to the present status, this informant points out that—

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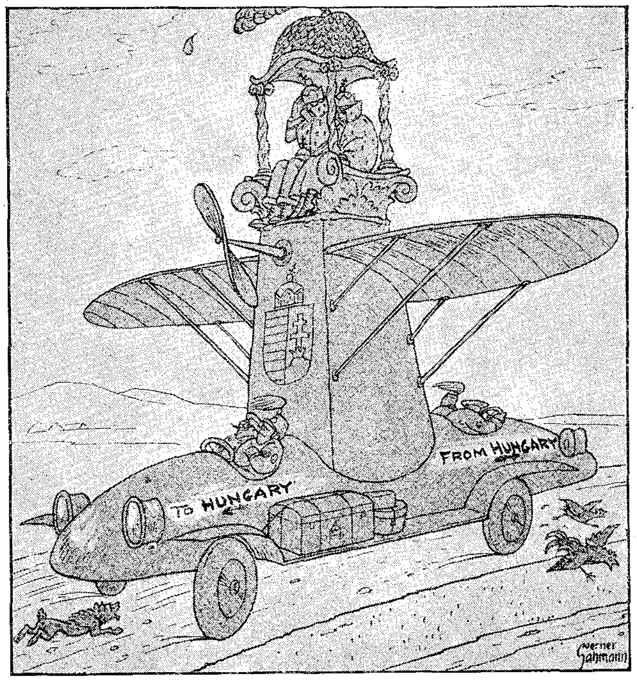
HUNGARY'S REGENT.

Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, who on the ruins of Communist misrule established the Hungarian "kingless kingdom" in 1919, of which he is the supreme authority, supported chiefly, it is said, by a million and a half White Terrorists known as the "Awakening Magyars."

"Throughout the vast area that lies between the German Republic, Red Russia, and the last fragment of European Turkey, there has been a collapse of autocracy and aristocratic privilege, the advent to power of hitherto submerged classes and nationalities, the adoption of far-reaching democratic reforms, such as parliamentary and municipal universal suffrage (sometimes for both sexes), proportional representation, a radical revision of the whole educational and ecclesiastical system, and, above all, the transfer of land to the peasantry on a vast scale. Of the eleven states affected, one alone, Hungary, is in frank opposition to this historic process, and is clinging desperately to the social and political standards which the war has undermined. After an initial period of democratic reform comparable to the Revolution of 1848 [Károlyi's People's Republic, Oct. 31, 1918—March, 1919], it soon passed, under external influences, to an extreme communist experiment [Béla Kun's Soviet Republic, March—August, 1919], whose ignominious collapse was followed by a scarcely less virulent form of reaction. Power passed back into the hands of the very class which by its restrictions upon the parliamentary and county franchise had kept the peasantry and town proletariat unrepresented, and whose Magyarizing tendencies, coupled with a semifeudal land tenure and aggressive agrarian tariffs, had kept all the non-Magyar nationalities in a ferment, and envenomed the Southern Slav question to such a point as eventually to produce war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia."



A PRACTICAL INVENTION.

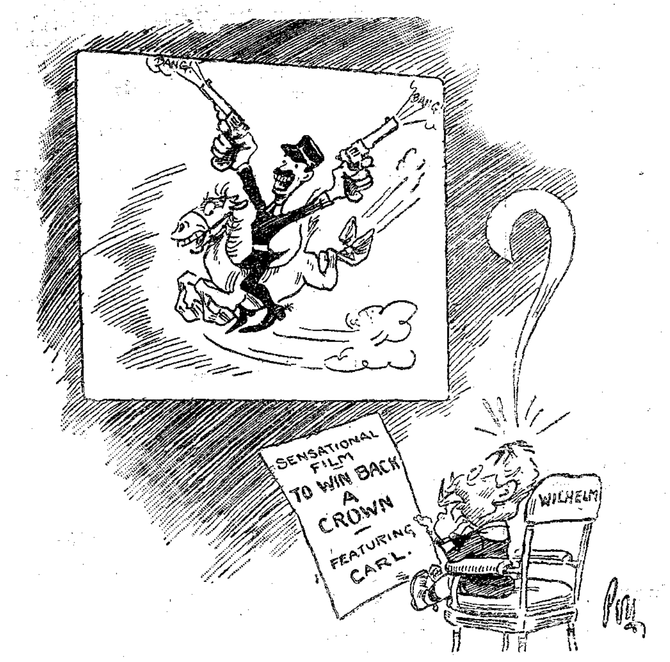
Karl has invented a motor throne that moves backward and forward.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Charles's failure, says this writer, was due to defects of character, tactical blunders, and misconception of the foreign situation, but also to "a very honorable refusal to permit bloodshed, to very definite treachery, and to the apathy of the masses." The man in the street would have welcomed Charles as a substitute for the Horthy régime, we are told, but "not for love of the Hapsburgs or the dynastic idea." The true-blue Magyar peasant is anti-dynastic and republican, according to this informant, who tells us further that "only the privileged classes are Legitimist, because to-day the Legitimist principle is identified with the idea of territorial integrity." We read then:

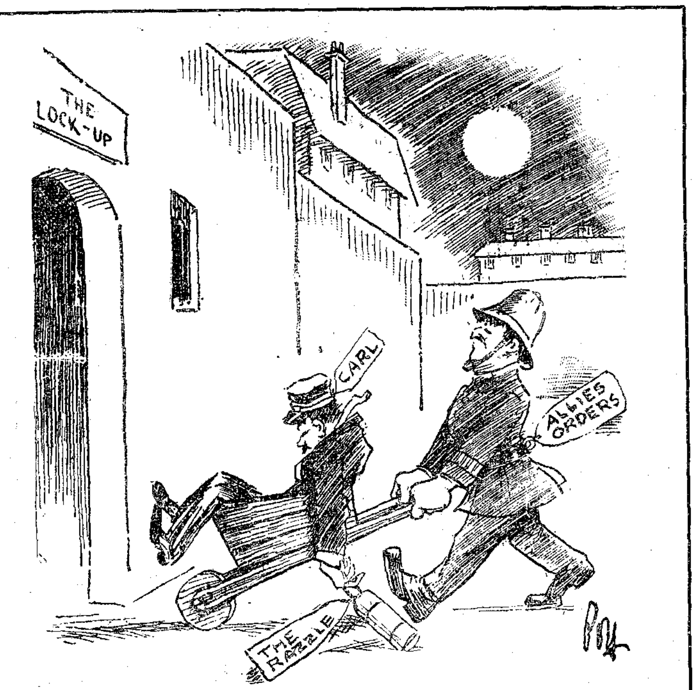
"Hungary has reached a deadlock, from which Legitimacy and Irredentism can not save her. Horthy was always hated by the middle class and the proletariat: to-day he has lost the respect and confidence of the Legitimists. But, apart from individual outbursts, they deliberately refrain from criticism, knowing that he is the last dam and might bring down much else in his fall. For the moment they must bear with him and with the sinister figures that lurk in the background; and Count Bethlen, the convinced mouthpiece of feudal reaction, has no course save to rally his forces in an effort to stem back the floodtide. His new program is the restoration of the House of Magnates, the restriction of the parliamentary franchise, and a revision of the county administrative system, such as will still further entrench the decaying 'Gentry' control and render radical land reform more difficult. All this appears perfectly logical, if we remember that at present the innermost political ring consists of the three families of Bethlen, Banffy, and Teleki, who were intimately associated with the late Count Tisza in his opposition to franchise reform and to equal rights for the working class and the non-Magyars, and who between them own about 400,000 acres of land in Transylvania (now about to be assigned to the Roumanian peasantry)."

Meanwhile the White Terror in Hungary goes on undiminished, according to Budapest newspapers, and they tell us that it is conducted chiefly by the organization known as "Awakening Magyars" which boasts a membership of more than a million and a half, and is said to be "practically in control of all government and political machinery in the country." This society, we are told, is made up of "the lowest classes of the population, led by some military officers and members of Parliament, who use these people as their tools in terrorizing all opposition." Their platform is said to be the "suppression of all Liberal opinion and the exclusion of Jews from public and business life." A Budapest Liberal newspaper, *Pesti Naplo*, quotes a Hungarian


BANG!
BANG!
SENSATIONAL FILM TO WIN BACK A CROWN — FEATURING CARL.
WILHELM

PERIL OF THE PENNY-DREADFUL FILM.

It puts ideas into small boys' heads.
—*Evening News* (London).



THE END OF A PERFECT DAY.

When Charlie comes marching home.
—*Evening News* (London).

BRITISH CARTOON FUN WITH THE HAPSBURG MAN WHO WOULD BE KING.

Representative as asserting that "self-styled Military Detachments" are "daily arresting people and torturing them, in many cases merely to extort money" and it adds that "these are the authorities who fill the internment camp of Zalaegerszeg with men, women, and even children, where they are being murdered by the soldiery on the least pretext." The Budapest *Az Est* gives the names of some of the interned who were murdered, and a Vienna Hungarian daily, *Be[illegible] Magyar Ujsag*, relates that:

"Hardly a day passes without a body being fished out of the Danube at Budapest, and in every case the body shows wounds by shooting or other means, while the hands usually are found tied with thick rope behind the back of the victim. Other bodies have been found with heavy stones tied to the neck, and it required the strong winter current to cast the bodies ashore."

This newspaper goes on to say that the usual method of the Detachments is to appear at the victim's house at night, kidnap him, and after murdering him, throw the body into the Danube. Altho no newspaper in Hungary can be found to defend the White Terrorists in their murder enterprises, some Budapest correspondents report that there are journals which "do not defend, tho silently approving the baiting and murder of Jews perpetrated by the Detachments under the very eyes of the police and the government." But the Budapest *Nemzeti Ujsag* observes:

"Those newspapers which spread the tales of occasional excesses by irresponsible persons are doing ill service to Hungary, for they will bring about a still more displeased attitude toward us on the part of foreign countries, and they are increasing our enemies instead of trying to add to our very few friends abroad."

The Vienna *Jovo* says:

"It is quite clear that neither the police nor the gendarmerie has any hand in the murders. They are committed by the Military Detachments alone; nor are the police or gendarmerie in a position to bring the perpetrators to justice, for their protector is the Regent himself, and any government bureau would risk its existence if it dared to interfere with the practises of these criminals. The police and even the members of parliament are living under the dread of these Detachments, and as they are Horthy's sole military support, he will not tolerate that they be molested. If a murder is discovered that bears the stamp of the Detachments, the police do not even start an investigation. It is useless. They know who the murderers are, and could point them out without investigation, but they dare not for fear of the Regent's wrath."

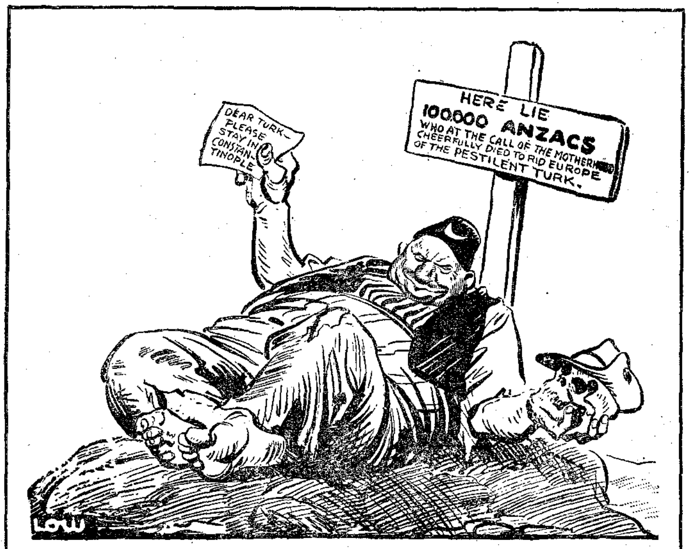
FRANCE AND FEMINISM

THERE IS NO SUCH THING as feminism in France, writes the French correspondent of the London *Saturday Review*, who tells us further that tho sooner or later French women will be allowed to vote, "this apparently tremendous step forward will not be a feminist victory." Women are nowhere in France rivals of men, except in positions which the men themselves are gradually deserting, and among these the writer mentions educational posts. The remark frequent in America, "Meet men on their own ground"—would not be "even funny" in France, according to this informant, who proceeds:

"Alcoholism, thanks to wine, hardly exists, either. Finally, no scarcity of women gives the woman an idea that she is a unique prize and has a right to dictate her own terms. French women do not like being old maids; many of them in religious families gladly join convents, but all the others think of marriage as their natural object. When they reach it they are apt to imagine that they have secured stability, which is the chief condition of happiness. In other countries a woman marries for love and according to her own choice, but this apparently admirable beginning is so often followed by failure that some women do not seem to believe in stability any more, and every now and then refuse even to change their names when they marry. The danger in feminist countries lies in the fact that women expect too much. The American husband is undoubtedly happier than his consort, because he expects so little, and for what he receives the Lord makes him truly thankful. French women do the same, and bring moreover to their trial the provision of patience, which is the result of a religious bringing up and even in unbelieving families seems a valuable part of a girl's dowry. So the married woman in France is pretty generally happy. If you wonder at her not seeming to mind her legal inferiority and incapacity, I will ask you to visit a French farm or a Parisian shop, noticing the part played by the woman in it. She can not sign or cash a check, but why should she care when she sends her husband to the bank all the time, and knows that she makes the money quite as much as he does? There is no doubt that French women, like all others, will be less happy if they are made to believe that they ought to be happier, but in the meantime they are tolerably contented and feminism is only a name to them."

SMITHEREENS OF THE SÈVRES TREATY

THAT OBJECT OF ART, not of diplomacy, known as the Sèvres Treaty, say some satiric observers of the Near East Conference in Paris, will be smashed into smithereens if the Turks have their way, and so will come to the natural end of all "porcelain agreements in this rough world of peace." Their remarks are based on demands which the Turks say the Allied Powers must accede to in order to restore harmony in the Near East, and which Constantinople and Angora newspapers summarize as follows:


DEAR TURK—PLEASE STAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE
HERE LIE 100,000 ANZACS WHO AT THE CALL OF THE MOTHER[illegible] CHEERFULLY DIED TO RID EUROPE OF THE PESTILENT TURK.
LOW

THE RISIBLE TURK.

"—who laughs last!"

—*The Star* (London).

"1. The pre-war status must be restored in Constantinople and the Allied occupation of this city must be immediately discontinued.

"2. Smyrna, as well as other territories occupied by Greece, must be unconditionally restored to Turkey.

"3. No special privileges can be granted to the Christian minorities in territory of the Ottoman Empire, except those compatible with the Kemalist pact, as formulated by the National Assembly. Furthermore, the Allies must refrain from any intervention in favor of Armenians.

"4. The Allies must recognize all the international treaties concluded by the Government of Angora.

"5. Complete independence must be assured to Turkey in military, economic and financial questions.

"6. The autonomous régime must be set up in Western Thrace, while Eastern Thrace must be restored to Turkey.

"7. Turkey will have the right to have the army and navy she needs to protect herself from an eventual aggression.

"8. The future status for the Straits will be agreed to by Turkey and Russia."

Greek editors, of course, look upon these stipulations as prepared chiefly for effect and subject to considerable curtailment, but they rather smile at the news that Turkey will also demand an indemnity from Greece as compensation for the "ravages wrought by the Greek army in Asia Minor." To the Greek mind, it seems distinctly Oriental that the "vanquished should seek indemnity" and some Greek writers "hope Turkey will not also insist that Greece apologize for having whipt her." Meanwhile the leading Kemalist newspaper of Angora, the *Yenigun*, observes:

"We shall accept such a peace only as fully realizes our sworn program. We are not going to stop fighting until the last Greek soldier has left Asia Minor; and on this point we are immovable. The Angora Government's Foreign Minister, Yousouf Kemal Bey, said that Turkey will not only make no concessions to Greece, but will insist upon the indemnity the Turks are justly entitled to. Now we must remember also that we are stronger than ever before, yet we have not increased our demands in proportion to our increase of strength. But we consider it our duty to exact an indemnity from Greece for the relief of the population in invaded territories."

Much less ruthless is the tone of the Constantinople *Tevhid Efkiar*, which concedes that the Turkish Government will not be "uncompromising on all the above demands," and adds:

"The Nationalists make the main point of their program the recognition by the Allies of our national frontiers. This is practically the basic principle of their policy, and indicates their firm resolution to have our political independence assured. There is, however, a question on which there is room for discussion. Thus the Kemalist pact, tho peremptorily worded in some of the demands, admits to a certain extent the possibility of compromise in the matter of the Straits. In so far as the recognition of our economic independence is concerned, this very delicate subject also can be easily settled, provided the Allies respect our fundamental rights."

Meanwhile Constantinople dispatches inform us that Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, has made Turkey the following proposals for the settlement of the Turkish question:

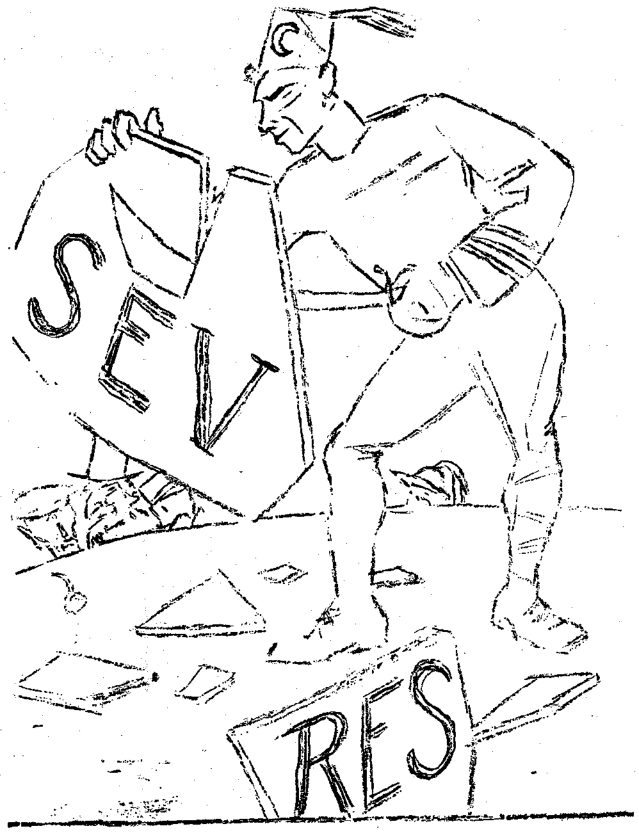
"That the Greeks withdraw from Anatolia.

"That the Allies protect the Christian minorities in Ionia, since the Turks have proved incompetent administrators.

"That the Thracian frontier be adjusted, starting at Midia, and that a special régime at Adrianople be created.

"That the Turks accept unreservedly the British solution of the problem of the Dardanelles Straits.

"That the British frontier in Mesopotamia include the town of Mosul, which has been disputed by the Turks.



THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK.

"The Sick Man of Europe is well enough to smash the Sèvres Treaty.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"That a special Turco-British convention be completed, to run twenty-five years.

"That the Turks abandon anti-British propaganda in India, Persia and Afghanistan.

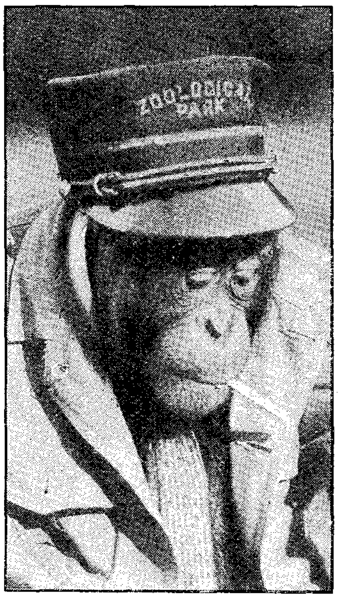
"That Anatolia recognize the Porte as the legitimate Government in Turkey and the reestablishment of the Sultan's authority over Anatolia."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHAT ORANGS KNOW

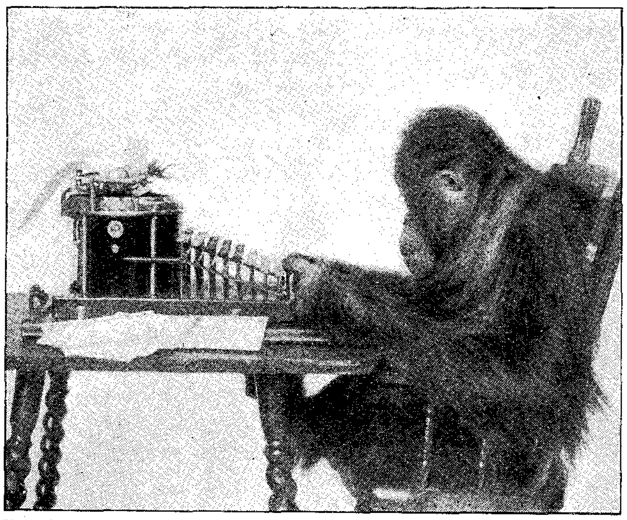
THE ALMOST HUMAN INTELLIGENCE of the orang-utan is illustrated by anecdotes in an article by W. Henry Sheak, contributed to *The Journal of Mammalogy* (Baltimore). The orang, he tells us, is much quieter and less obtrusive than the chimpanzee. He quotes Doctor Hornaday as saying that while he was in their native forests, he never saw one on the ground, unless wounded or driven down by man. Even when thirsty he climbs out on a limb overhanging a pool, until his weight bends it so that he may reach the water. In captivity this great ape is much inclined to sit in a corner of his cage, motionless and voiceless. But when captured young he takes fairly well to captivity, becomes friendly and attached to those who feed and care for him, and seems to enjoy human society. Mr. Sheak goes on:

"About fifteen years ago I was traveling with the Gus Lambrigger Animal Show as naturalist and lecturer. At the time of which I speak, we had a young orang which had come to us only about three weeks earlier. One afternoon, having finished a lecture, I sat down in a chair with my back to the stage, or platform, on which the small portable cages were arranged. I was some little distance from the orang's cage. But presently I felt two long hairy arms encircle my neck and a strawberry-blond youngster climbed down into my lap and proceeded to make himself at home. He had himself opened his cage door and walked along the stage in front of the other cages until he could climb over on my back.



"GOT A MATCH?"

"I have seen the orangs in the New York Zoological Park follow their keeper about on the lawn, and when he would attempt to run away from them, they would hurry after him, using their long arms as a man would use a pair of crutches, but often putting their heads to the ground and turning a somersault in their efforts to overtake their human friend. I have also seen them sit at table and use knife, fork and spoon in eating, and drink out of an opaque bottle, looking repeatedly down the neck to see how much of the delectable fluid might be left.



Photos by E. R. Sanborn. Courtesy Zoological Society, New York.

"I AM WELL AND HOPE YOU ARE THE SAME."

"A two-year-old baby orang which the Edwards Brothers had on exhibition in New York City in 1908 was very timid and much afraid of our large chimpanzee. The chimpanzee liked to tease the little fellow, because she saw he was afraid of her. When she would stamp her foot and threaten him, he would run to me and throw his arms about my neck, plainly imploring my protection from the great black, ugly beast, which he doubtless thought her to be.

"Tho the orang may sit quietly in a corner of his cage, his beautiful brown eyes see everything about him. Indeed I have found him a very keen observer. One day I was standing in front of the cage of the orang with the Lambrigger Zoo, already referred to, when he came over near me, put his arm out between the bars, and went to examining something on my shoulder. On investigation I found there was a tiny knot, not larger than the head of a small pin, in the thread of the seam in my coat. I had not noticed it previously, but his eyes had caught it from the back of the cage and he was trying to get it.

"The orang-utan does not laugh aloud as often as the chimpanzee, but he has a smile that is strikingly human-like. When two young orangs are kept together, they become quite playful, romp and chase each other about, but in a more sedate and deliberate way, and not with the frantic haste and daring so characteristic of the chimpanzee. When thus engaged at play there is often a pronounced and joyous smile on their beaming faces. Now and then there may be a low chuckle, but not often.

"As already noted, they often become much attached to their keeper. They are also devoted to their own kind, and will often fight for each other, and especially for their young. They will sometimes make pets of other animals, as cats, dogs, and rabbits. I once knew an orang that became much attached to a young pig-tail monkey. They spent much time together, the pig-tail usually sleeping in the ape's arms. The orang was very affectionate, often fondling and caressing his little pet, and showing great patience, for the pig-tail was quarrelsome and vindictive, and often resented the familiarity of his fond foster father.

"While the orang-utan is quiet and unobtrusive, and not as good an animal for exhibition purposes as the chimpanzee, I believe him to be almost, if not altogether, as intelligent. He is not always inventing countless new ways of amusing himself and working off a superabundant store of physical and mental energy, as does his African cousin, but when it comes to solving problems to satisfy his own needs or desires, and to doing things that are really worth while, he manifests wonderful intellectual power.

"A few years ago the Edwards Brothers owned a large orang-utan which they called Joe. He was remarkably intelligent and learned the meaning of about seventy words and expressions. He knew all the coins from the silver dollar down to the copper cent, and would invariably pick out the one asked for. One day the janitor made a mistake in filling a lamp, using gasoline instead of coal oil. When lighted, the lamp, which was directly in front of Joe's cage, took fire all over and exploded, burning Joe severely. After that he was always afraid of a lamp. If he wanted anything, he gave a peculiar call, and then when one of the proprietors or one of his keepers came to the cage, he gave him a push to send him off in the direction of the object desired. One night he had thus called up Solomon Edwards, father of the two Edwards brothers. He kept sending Mr. Edwards off to the back of the room, but nothing the old gentleman brought seemed to satisfy him. Now it chanced there was a lantern, belonging to the

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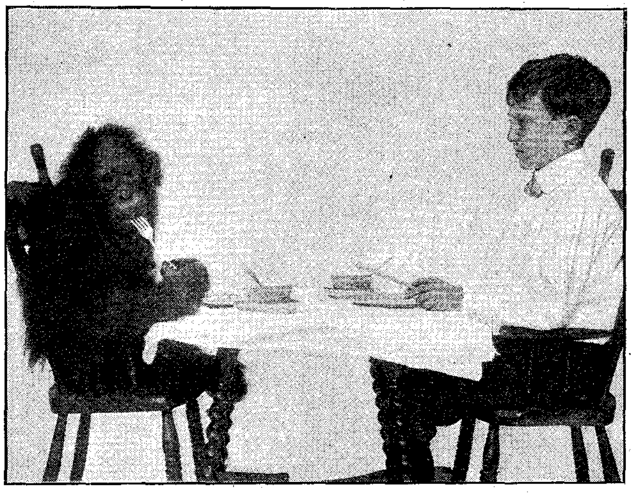
watchman, which was hanging in the back of the room, invisible to Mr. Edwards, but where Joe could see it from his cage, and this lantern having been turned too high, was blazing up and smoking. When Mr. Edwards discovered it and turned down the wick, the orang was satisfied. It was plain that he recognized the flame was blazing too high and that he feared another explosion.

"On another occasion Joe exhibited what is, to my mind, one of the keenest and most complicated mental processes ever displayed by an animal. On the day in question, there chanced to be an English walnut lying near the cage, but just beyond his reach. He made several ineffectual attempts to secure it by stretching out his long arms. Then he tried to twist some of the straw on the floor of his cage into a rope or wand, but the straw was too brittle and too much broken. It is no uncommon thing for the apes, and even some of the lower monkeys, and especially the spider monkeys, to twist straw into a rope or wand to serve some of their needs. At length the orang began to take off his 'sweater,' a knit woollen jacket which he was wearing. We wondered why he was doing this, as he was not in the habit of taking off his clothes without permission. With the slow and deliberate movements so characteristic of this ape, he carefully removed the garment, poked it through the bars of the cage, swung it out till it dropped over the walnut, rolled the nut to within reach, secured it with his hand, then after he had cracked the shell with his teeth and eaten the kernel, he just as deliberately and carefully put the sweater on again.



"FINGERS WERE MADE BEFORE FORKS, BUT—"

"Joe did not like to take medicine. Mr. Joseph Edwards tried to give him some pills by putting them into the tip end of a banana. But he discovered them in his mouth and picked them out. He looked at the pills, and then he looked at Mr. Edwards, with an expression of reproach and incredulity upon his face, as if he could not believe that his loving master could serve him such a scurvy trick. For a considerable time after that, whenever he was given a banana, he broke off the tip and threw it away or gave it to one of the little monkeys. In his final sickness he was treated by a skilled physician. It was necessary to give him an injection. On the third visit he amazed the man of medicine by getting ready for the treatment just as soon as he saw the syringe. The doctor declared that this was more than he could expect from his human patients."

A RESERVOIR OF RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

A GENERAL STOCK of engines and cars, to be drawn upon as needed by any railroad in the United States, is advocated by an editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York). Such a disaster as a collapse of the railroads may seem remote, this writer says, yet close students of transportation do contend that it will not take a great expansion of shipments to produce paralysis, more or less partial. The way out suggested will interest business in general, as it involves buying of equipment, but it is not clear that the power to help the situation will be exercised. To quote:

"The proposal is to establish what may be called a national reserve of rolling stock and motive power to carry any or all of the railroads over a peak demand. The Esch-Cummins Act provides the finances, as it is believed that the excess earnings over the 5½ per cent. belonging to each road could be diverted toward establishing the reserve. It is estimated that on the 1921 account $12,000,000 of excess earnings will accrue to the Government, as even under the adverse condition of 1921 some railroads were capable of surpassing the 5½ per cent. minimum.

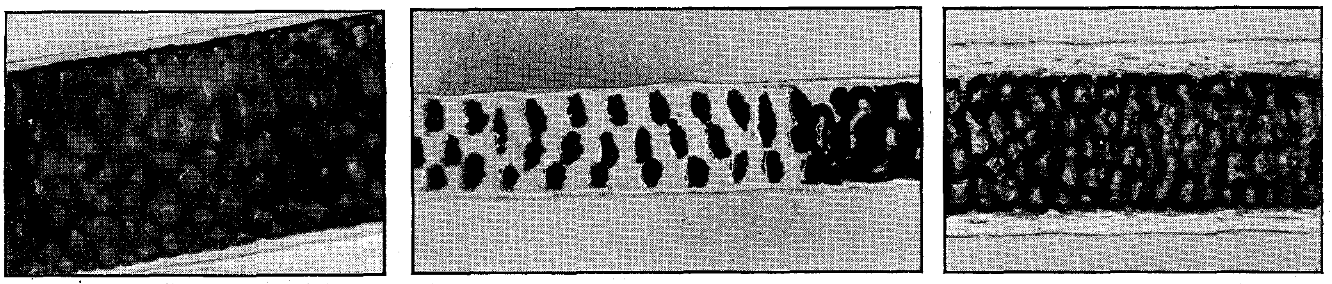
"The argument for the national reserve is, of course, that providing for the peak load burden should not be the concern of a few of the large railroads, and it follows that none of the large 100 nor of the 3000 large and small railroads is expected to provide the emergency capacity. It remains for railroad executives to ascertain just how under the Transportation Act they may establish, if they choose, railroad equipment to be used for the common good, so to speak; it seems clear that government agencies are not likely to take the initiative.

"If the railroads are left to drift, a car shortage will by that fact be surer. There will then be the renewed cry for government ownership. Should the shippers put the onus on the private managements and should they turn an ear to the government ownership propagandists, it would be difficult to save the railroads. The national reservoir of transportation facilities certainly looks theoretically attractive; indeed it appears as essential."

DO CITY DWELLERS DIE EARLY?

SHORTER LIFE FOR CITY DWELLERS is the sentence pronounced by Dr. John Brownlee of the British Medical Research Council, in a recent report to that body summarized in *The Lancet* (London). His evidence lies in the latest government tables of the expectation of life, but he can give no reason for the earlier demise of the urban dweller except that he ages earlier, which the reviewer in *The Lancet* thinks is begging the question. After giving his opinion that the use of death-rates as a guide to hygienic conditions in a community is very practical, the reviewer goes on:

"At the age of 15 the rural male's expectation of life is nearly two and a half years higher than that of the inhabitant of county boroughs at the same age. At the age of 40 the corresponding expectations are 25.80 and 30.35 years; at 55 they are 15.48 and 18.36 years respectively, and so on. That is, life on the average is shorter in town than in country; and this fact may, perhaps, be put justifiably in Dr. Brownlee's words: 'It has been rendered probable that the inhabitant of the country is at these ages' [between 55 and 65] 'biologically about six to seven years younger than the inhabitant of the town.' But the question remains as to the cause of the greater incidence of premature death in towns. Dr. Brownlee gives an unhesitating opinion on this point. Thus dealing with valvular disease of the heart, which has a higher standardized death-rate in county boroughs than in rural districts in the proportion of 85 to 62, he concludes that the amount of this disease is much the same in all districts when judged by the life-table death-rate; and that it 'is not a matter of more of the disease being present in a city, it is rather a matter of the disease developing at earlier ages.' Dr. Brownlee's view is that premature aging of the tissues is an important factor in the earlier age at death in towns. Does this statement help us much? The fact is obvious that if death is preceded by senescence, senescence is earlier in urban than in rural communities. But by the term senescence we are led to think of processes which are approximately normal as age advances. Some of these may in reality belong to the same categories as the injuries—pathological invasion by microbes, mechanical injury, or toxins—which shorten life before old age. But to rest content with the proposition that urban life means premature old age stops short of investigation which may lead to the discovery of the maleficent agents producing premature old age. In cancer it may be a dietetic error. An excessive meat diet and the influence of alcoholic or nicotine excess have been suggested in this connection. Rupture of a cerebral artery in a man aged 45 is commonly caused by syphilis; but no help is given by describing it as early senescence. Scientific knowledge is extended by increasing differentiation of causes, not by being contented with any readily acquired generalization, whether it is senescence, or ascites, or marasmus, or malnutrition, or poverty, or any other medical or social complex."



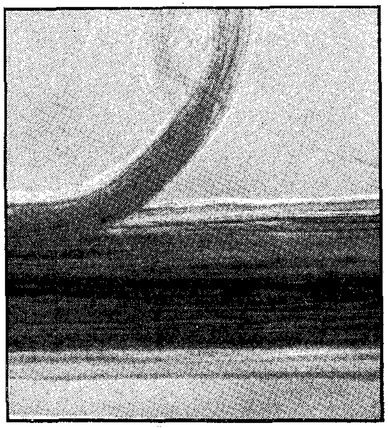
Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

HAIR OF A DEER. HAIR OF A MOUSE. HAIR OF A RAT.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL HAIR COME OUT CLEARLY UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

HAIR AS A DETECTIVE

A MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF HAIR for use in detective work has been made by the police department of Berkeley, Cal. According to John Anson Ford, who writes in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), material of this sort is being used by the Berkeley police, in solving crime mysteries, more extensively than in any other police department in America. With the possible exception of an investigator in continental Europe, no agency, says Mr. Ford, has undertaken in so comprehensive a manner to make data regarding hair an adjunct in identifying criminals and others connected with crimes. What the Department has undertaken is to make microscopic studies of hundreds of different kinds of hair and determine, so far as it is possible, the distinctive characteristics of each. We read:

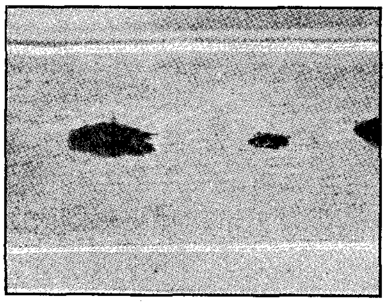


A CASE OF HAIR-SPLITTING.

The solid, dark pith indicates full maturity of the subject.

"Data already gathered are of immense value in helping determine the age, state of health, race, as well as something of the personal habits of the individual. Microscopic study of hair which has been uncut for a long period shows the ends slightly frayed, whereas the ends of hair that is frequently barbered are more smooth and less broken.

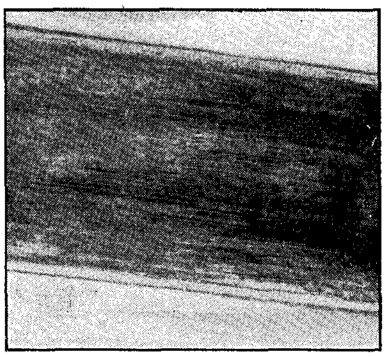
"The photographic files of the Berkeley police include one of the largest collections of photomicrographs of animal hairs to be found in this country. Not infrequently these data are of great importance in apprehending murderers where the crime has been committed with a razor or other sharp blade. A hypothetical case will illustrate the point: An old man is found with his skull crusht by some blunt instrument, probably an ax. His heir is suspected. An ax, the property of the heir, is found, and on it is a dried drop of blood to which a gray hair adheres. The suspected person, confronted with this evidence, declares that he recently used the ax in killing a rabbit, and that the blood and hair undoubtedly are from that animal. Examination by the police at once reveals that the hair and blood are of human origin. While such an instance may seem somewhat overdrawn, the Berkeley police declare that several years of experience in dealing with criminals of many races and of various degrees of intelligence show that such an example is typical of actual crime problems. Their records show cases in which scientific data regarding hair presented as evidence were a determining factor in securing conviction.



HAIR OF A FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY.

Showing pigment granules, which give the hair its color, beginning to appear.

"Human hair, these files of hundreds of photomicrographs show, is differentiated from other hair by its size, relative width of pith, or medulla, and cortex, or outer layer beneath the scales. The coarseness of a hair may indicate the region of the body from which it was taken, the coarsest coming from the beard, eyebrows, etc. These measure from $\frac{1}{230}$ to $\frac{1}{160}$ inches in diameter. Hair from the nostrils, backs of hands, scalp and eyelashes, the police find, measures from $\frac{1}{660}$ to $\frac{1}{330}$ inches in diameter. Fine downy hair measures $\frac{1}{1500}$ to $\frac{1}{3000}$ inches in diameter. Women and children usually have finer hair then men.

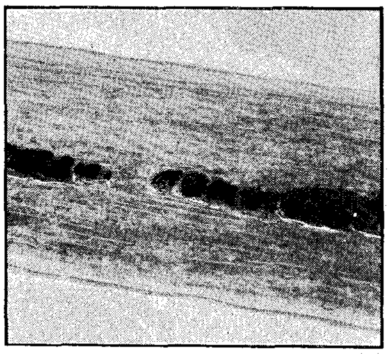


POOR HEALTH INDICATED HERE.

By the hair's general mottled condition.

"The condition of the pith, as revealed in these microscopic-study records, is often a determining factor in evidence. The pith of human hair does not appear to be continuous or to reach full width until maturity of the individual. Another factor used by these investigators in determining the age of the individual from which hair is taken is the amount of pigment, the color-determining substance. Ordinarily this does not reach its maximum until maturity has been reached. In other words, study of a child's hair under the microscope reveals fewer pigment granules than does hair from an adult. With the approach of advanced years, the pigment begins to disappear, giving the hair its grayish color. Likewise, in old age, the continuity of the pith of the hair is broken. On the outer surface of the hair are often found deposits of fatty matter, which may serve as an index to the robustness of the individual in question.

"In the past two years the experts in the Berkeley Police Department have made several hundred photomicrographs of hair, and are now carrying the investigation still farther. One question to which they are giving special attention is what differences are to be found in hair from persons of different races and what distinguishing characteristics obtain for each



HAIR OF A WOMAN OF TWENTY-SIX.

The almost unbroken pith and large diameter show it to be the hair of an adult.

race. Once such a set of characteristics can be determined they will be of much value in criminal investigation."

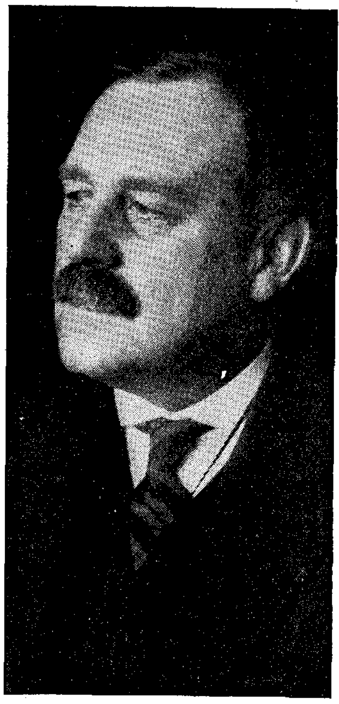
It seems that the capillary detection of crime in Berkeley had its start in this way:

"It was in solving the mystery of repeated thefts on Berkeley's water-front, a few years ago, that the attention of the police department was first turned to a comprehensive study of hair with the microscope. Careful search by the police assigned to catch the thief in this case revealed some of the loot in a launch anchored in the bay. In the launch were also found a comb and razor, each bearing a fragment or two of hair. With the aid of the State University, a microscopic study of these tiny bits of evidence was made. It was found that one hair apparently was from the head, and very light, while the other was evidently from the beard, being much coarser. Its color was light sandy.

As the owner of the launch was not known, a watch was set. For days no one approached the launch, until finally the police observed a man on shore who loitered for a time not far from the launch but failed by word or act to reveal any interest in the boat. However, the suspicions of the police were aroused because of his very light hair and light sandy beard. On the strength of that suspicion they arrested the man and he later confessed to the thefts. The incident opened the eyes of Chief of Police August Vollmer to the value of microscopic study of hairs, and since then Officer C. D. Lee has been placed in charge of the work and probably has gathered more scientific data on the subject than any other police authority in the country."

A PLEA TO KEEP UP RAIL RATES

A SHARP REBUKE for our "interminable and never-ending investigations" of railroads is uttered by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific, writing in *The Nation's Business* (Washington) under the heading, "Give Management a Chance." Instead of being called upon to appear constantly before various bodies, sometimes about matters which have been investigated before, the managers of these great industrial properties, Mr. Elliott believes, should be given an opportunity to devote their entire time to serving the public and building up their business. Just now, he says, there is a good deal of excitement in the country. Business is deprest. The farmer is in distress and he turns first to one person and then to another for help. He sees the railroads. He says: "Why, there is the fellow. Let us reduce all the rates. That will fix things." Mr. Elliott comments:



"GIVE US A CHANCE."

Mr. Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific asks a ten-year holiday from harrassing the railroads in order to "give transportation courage and management a chance once more."

"That would be fine if it could be done without putting all the roads into bankruptcy. The railroads have already reduced the rates on agricultural products voluntarily 10 per cent. which probably takes fifty or sixty million dollars a year away from their revenues. When I appeared recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission, I happened to have a bundle of papers in my hand showing more than one hundred pages of reductions in rates made by one railroad in a little more than a year. And every railroad has been doing the same thing.

"And these reductions were made despite the fact that the railroads are not earning a fair return. Let me give you the figures for the last few years: 1911, 5 per cent.; 1912, 4.8; 1913, 5.15; 1914, 4.17; 1915, 4.20; the year ended December 31, 1916, the last year before the Government put its very heavy hand on us with the Adamson law, 6.16. And in that year the country generally was prosperous. In 1917, 5.26; 1918, 3.51; 1919, 2.46; 1920, .11—one-tenth of 1 per cent. In 1921 the net railway operative income will be, as near as we can figure it to-day, about six hundred millions of dollars. I doubt if the real net income of this great transportation machine, if we had spent all that it is to your interest that we should have spent, would have been over three hundred millions of dollars, or less than 2 per cent.

"So we have had during the last twelve years no opportunity for large and great earnings and great accumulations.

"The great manufacturing enterprises, great jobbing enterprises, distributing business, and the farmers themselves had a chance during the war, if they availed themselves of it, of making large profits; and large additions to their plants. Many of them did avail themselves of that opportunity. The railroads had no such chance. They barely kept alive.

"Railroad labor must share in the deflation that is now in process. What is generally described as labor has already been hurt by unemployment and by some reductions in wages. That does not, however, yet affect the great transportation industry to the extent it should if what you want and what I want and what nearly every economist wants, a lower transportation charge, is to be obtained.

"The last figures, arrived at by corrections and readjustments with the Government and so on, show for the year 1920 that out of the operations of the railroads the owners had $21,000,000 and the pay-roll was $3,698,000,000, or more than 176 times more than the owners got.

"On the rate question itself, some of the rates may be higher than they ought to be and the total payment for transportation is very large, but the amount of transportation is very large. The production of that transportation is extremely costly and there is no adequate return on the plant, as I have shown. You should also remember that prior to the war the general level of rates was not sufficiently high to protect this national industry and there was danger to everybody, which danger exists to-day, that the supply of transportation would not be adequate for the needs of the country.

"As the result of continued discussion of the railroad question by the railway executives, and many other business organizations, there was developed and passed in the last two years what is known as the transportation act of 1920. It is not perfect. There are some features about it that I do not like, but every argument that could be presented was put up to the House and Senate committees day after day. They weighed them. They passed a bill and it is now the law. It has operated only about 23 months. It has operated at a time when industry was very much depress, when the railroad business was perhaps 50 to 60 per cent. of normal.

"We do not know yet how successful it is going to be. We set up that guide-post, after this prolonged debate of three, four, five, six years, a debate all over the country. The guide-post has been put up. We are trying to go by it.

"Now is it wise, is it to the best interests of business men who use the railroads, is it to the best interests of those who are charged with managing the railroads, is it to the best interests of those who own the securities of the railroads—and those securities are the foundations of our savings banks deposits, of our fire and life insurance deposits, of hundreds of our colleges and eleemosynary institutions—is it a good plan in a hurry to say we don't like that guide-post and we want to change it?

"Bear in mind that the railroads are common carriers of people and property.

"They are not common carriers of all the economic troubles of this country.

"These can not be cured by reducing rates, by ruining the railroads and perhaps forcing government ownership to which this country is opposed.

"Give transportation courage and management a chance once more.

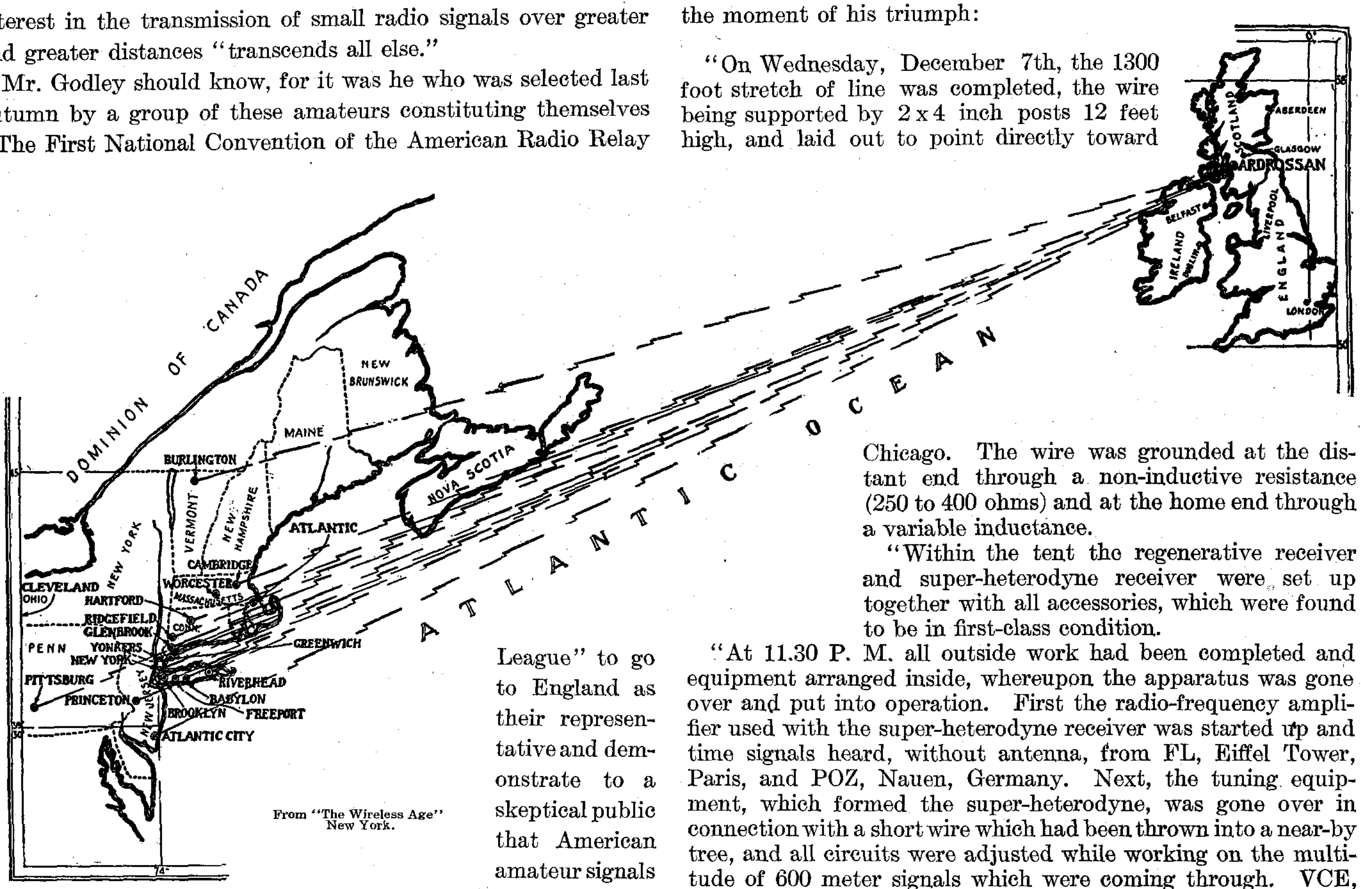
"Declare a ten-year holiday in the peaceless investigations of the transportation question and let the undivided attention and energy of owners, managers and employers be devoted to maintaining, operating and perfecting this engine of civilization——the wonderful railroad system of the United States."

RADIO ▾ DEPARTMENT

RADIO AMATEURS SPAN THE ATLANTIC

THE AVERAGE RADIO AMATEUR may wisely be admonished to content himself with a limited range of transmission; but this is by no means to say that the exceptional amateur may not properly have long-distance ambitions. In an article in *The Wireless Age* (New York) which bears the suggestive title of "The Far Call," Mr. Paul F. Godley tells us that there are in America 20,000 radio amateurs whose interest in the transmission of small radio signals over greater and greater distances "transcends all else."

Mr. Godley should know, for it was he who was selected last autumn by a group of these amateurs constituting themselves "The First National Convention of the American Radio Relay League" to go to England as their representative and demonstrate to a skeptical public that American amateur signals could be registered across the Atlantic. Mr. Godley's task—which had for him "the romance of strange, fascinating, delightful adventure; a vision of the spirit of youth, vital eagerness, far-darting imagination"—began with the selection of the amateurs who were to send the signals from America that he purposed to catch up over there in Scotland.



From "The Wireless Age" New York.

"On November 1 (1921), the preliminary tests, which all were invited to enter, began, and the entrants transmitted on schedule each night up to November 5 in an effort to cover the distance of 1000 miles overland, failing which they were to be disqualified for participation in the main event. All my equipment was set for action, the super-heterodyne receiver being fed by a three-foot loop antenna. And what interest there was! Seventy-eight star stations scattered through every radio district worked to schedule with clock-like precision. Station 5ZA in Rosewell, New Mexico, consistently pounded in night after night on a four-ohm telegraph sounder by virtue of relays in the circuit. Those were the first thrills.

"Then came the night of November 14 with a farewell dinner, and with all arrangements completed, I sailed for England. Twenty-five contestants had qualified—two more were added later. At noon the following day the *Aquitania* slid down the North River, and I was off."

The ocean voyage with its "occasional snatches of 200-meter stuff"; the brief stop in London, where he "listened in on all the strange commercial calls up and down the European shores," and was distracted on settling down to 200-meters by "gobs and gobs of static and whole orchestras of harmonics"—these furnished interesting preliminary experiences, but the main adventure began at Androssan, Scotland, at an improvised station with headquarters in a tent pitched on a rather forlorn coast. Mr. Godley thus describes the final preparations and the moment of his triumph:

"On Wednesday, December 7th, the 1300 foot stretch of line was completed, the wire being supported by 2 x 4 inch posts 12 feet high, and laid out to point directly toward Chicago. The wire was grounded at the distant end through a non-inductive resistance (250 to 400 ohms) and at the home end through a variable inductance.

"Within the tent the regenerative receiver and super-heterodyne receiver were set up together with all accessories, which were found to be in first-class condition.

"At 11.30 P. M. all outside work had been completed and equipment arranged inside, whereupon the apparatus was gone over and put into operation. First the radio-frequency amplifier used with the super-heterodyne receiver was started up and time signals heard, without antenna, from FL, Eiffel Tower, Paris, and POZ, Nauen, Germany. Next, the tuning equipment, which formed the super-heterodyne, was gone over in connection with a short wire which had been thrown into a near-by tree, and all circuits were adjusted while working on the multitude of 600 meter signals which were coming through. VCE, Cape Race, was there, and most as strong as any of them, and I took this as a good omen.

"Finally the beverage wire was thrown in, preliminary adjustments made at both ends of the wire, and tuning started, the first signals recorded being the host of harmonics from the high-power stations, altho these were not as bothersome as was the case near London. Search for short-wave amateur signals began at 1 A. M.

"At exactly 33 minutes later the universe cracked wide open! In one magic moment Scotland's erstwhile gloomy shores became a haven of rest! Muscle soreness, soul sourness, fatigue and doubt vanished, and my unexpectedly difficult but insistent duty became a joy forever!

"Cold rains then were as liquid sunshine; boisterous cutting winds as balmy, heaven-sent breezes. Nothing in the whole sad world could possibly be wrong—nothing, for an American amateur signal was piling in on us and rising in strength until at 1:42 in a very positive manner, his 60-cycle synchronous spark spelled out a message to some one that he would 'see him later' and plastered the call letters 1AAW where the whole world might read!

"On the night of December 9 the weather had again gone very wet, and the winds had grown considerably heavier. Atmospherics were also heavier than the night before, being of about the same order as on the night when 1AAW was heard. At 12:50 A. M. on the morning of the 10th, after listening for sparks, we switched for continuous wave reception and immediately picked up station 1BCG (Greenwich, Conn.) on 230 meters. We had some difficulty with him due to atmospherics and a very bothersome harmonic from the station at Clifden, Ireland, 150 miles away. Both these were nullified to a great extent by various adjustments of both the apparatus and the line wire.

"On the night of December 10-11, 18 different stations were logged, the secret code words being gotten from three of them, while dozens more were heard but not logged, either due to our inability to make out their weak signals through static—because of the number of stations working at one time and the resultant jamming—or because of the failure of stations, working locally, to use their station calls when transmission was ended.

Courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America.

THEIR STATION WAS HEARD IN SCOTLAND.

Here are the men who sent the message that was heard in Scotland. Behind them is their station. From left to right they are: Amy, Grinan, Burghard, Armstrong and Cronkhite. Their call and a complete message were the first to be received in Scotland from America.

"The most remarkable feature was the strength of some of these signals, 1 BCG's signals could have been heard easily 400 feet from the tent. Altho we started out to see how far away he could be heard, we gave the idea up because of the rain which was coming down, and because of the time which would have been taken. 1ARY and 2FD (and later 2FP) (Burlington, Vermont; Flushing, N. Y.; and Brooklyn, N. Y.; respectively) almost equaled 1 BCG as to strength, during one or two very short intervals. 1BDT (Atlantic, Mass.), a spark station, altho by no means as strong, almost equaled 1 BCG in steadiness of signals during a long period. Two of the continuous wave stations were using powers of less than 30 watts!"

The climax came on the morning of December 12, when, after hearing signals from dozens of stations at the same time, the eager listener caught a worded message, assuring him "hearty congratulations" from the Greenwich, Conn. station, 1BCG, signed with the names of its owners and operators: "Burghard, Inman, Grinan, Armstrong, Amy, Cronkhite." That was the first message ever sent across the Atlantic with amateur radio; and no readable signals from American amateurs were heard during the remainder of the tests. Presently atmospheric conditions ceased to be propitious, and the coming of a cyclone made it necessary to dismantle the tent on the afternoon of the 16th.

On the 19th Mr. Godley was back in London, and found that great enthusiasm was being shown as a result of the tests. "Station 1BCG had been heard by five British amateurs, by a Dutch amateur in Amsterdam, and by an American ship operator in the harbor at Hamburg, Germany, and all the newspapers in Belgium, France, and the British Isles were featuring the story."

Mr. Godley goes on to say that British Amateurs had heard signals from Salem, Cambridge, and Marion, Massachusetts; from Hartford, Connecticut; from Brooklyn, New York, and Valley Stream, Long Island; and from unidentified stations. He gives the complete list of stations heard by him at Adrossan to the number of about thirty, mostly located along the Atlantic seaboard, but including such interior stations as Burlington, Vermont; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notwithstanding the fact that two of the most distant stations, Cleveland and Indianapolis, used spark-wave transmission, Mr. Godley has very pronounced opinion as to the superiority of continuous-wave transmission, as will appear from his concluding words:

"In glancing over the above list one is struck by the preponderance of the continuous-wave stations, and by the fact that the British heard C. W. stations only. That can mean only one thing, that C.W. is far superior, and I should like nothing better than to see all amateurs change over to continuous wave at once. Spark methods are horribly out of date, and are so inefficient, comparatively, as to be ridiculous, were it not that many have invested good money in spark equipment. Station 1AFV (Salem, Mass.), since the tests, has gotten three messages across to England (London) on 200-watts of C. W. Many stations of the Atlantic seaboard are reaching to the California coast with similar powers, while the west coast stations have been shoving signals into the Hawaiian Islands. The day is not far distant when amateurs the world over will be exchanging greetings in many languages, and by the same token, the day is almost here when the spark stations will be of interest as having to do with history only."

PACIFIC COAST RADIO

IF THERE WERE ANY QUESTION that the interest in radio is country-wide, an editorial comment in *Radio*, the San Francisco periodical (which began life about four years ago as *The Pacific Radio News*), would put to rest all doubts. Evidently the Pacific coast amateur is quite as well served as he of the Atlantic seaboard. Witness this comment:

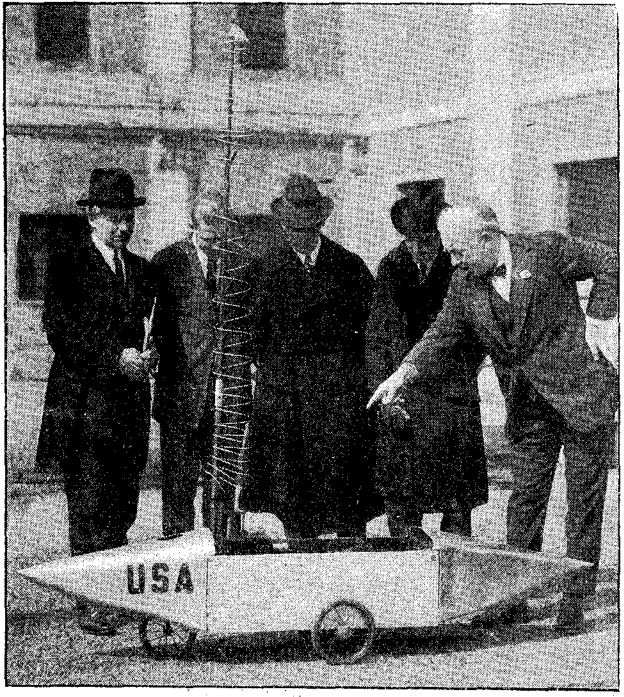
"There is radio music in the air, every night, everywhere. Anybody can hear it at home on a receiving set, which any boy can put up in an hour. One of these sets costs less than a phonograph. With it can be heard grand operas, orchestras, phonographs' music, market reports, press summary, sermons, and speeches. All that is needed is a hundred-foot clear-span of copper wire, a couple of batteries and a cabinet set that can be bought from a radio dealer in every town.

"No better investment can be made as to a means for making a home more attractive to the entire family. Radio brings fathers and sons together on a common basis of mutual interest. The women can easily run in during the afternoon and have a constant source of entertainment for their guests. Any phonograph selection will be played by request to the operator in charge of the sending station. No home is complete without radio."

MR. GLAVIN'S RADIO CAR

UNDER THE PICTURESQUE TITLE "The Wireless Hound—An Interesting Case of Radio Control," the *Scientific American* (New York) some months ago described a curious little vehicle which more recently has been exhibited at the Radio Conventions at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, where it excited the wonderment of thousands of observers. After stating that ever since Marconi succeeded in getting a coherer to work by means of wireless waves, so that distant circles might be controlled as desired, men in various countries have been planning and experimenting with radio-controlled craft of all kinds; and, referring to the radio-controlled motor boats of John Hays Hammond, Jr., and to Herr Fokker's plan for crewless airplanes, the account continues:

> "Now comes Edward F. Glavin of Yonkers, N. Y., with a radio-controlled vehicle which represents nine years of persistent effort and experimentation and numerous disappointments, all blended into the practical working model which is shown in the accompanying illustration. Mr. Glavin has succeeded in applying the principle of radio control to a land vehicle, which is considerably more difficult than that of aquatic craft.
>
> "The 'wireless hound,' as this bizarre vehicle has been termed by those who have seen it going through its antics, is driven by an electric motor. The vehicle has four wheels—one in front which does the steering, two wheels which turn freely on a fixt axle, and a center driving wheel. The electric motor is mounted on a pivoted frame in such a manner that its weight is brought to bear on its rubber-faced pulley pressing down on the driving wheel. Storage batteries furnish the current for the motor as well as for other purposes.
>
> "The control station consists of the usual tuned transmitter—a spark coil, telegraph key, oscillating circuit, and aerial. Each time the key is deprest, a train of signals is sent out to the aerial of the wireless hound. Each train of signals causes the detector to respond, operating a relay and closing a secondary circuit in conventional way. The secondary circuit makes use of a control or contact drum carrying various brass strips which, when turned, make various combinations of circuits in conjunction with the brushes or fingers pressing down on them. Thus in the first position the contact or control drum may make the necessary connections for starting the motor. The next position operates part of the electromagnets controlling the steering-wheel, so as to turn the vehicle to the left, while the next position restores the steering-wheel to the normal position and the vehicle straightens its course. The next two positions turn the vehicle to the right and straighten it out. Perhaps the next position stops the vehicle. At any rate that is the way the control operates."



"THE WIRELESS HOUND."

A radio-controlled vehicle which obeys its master's wireless commands. The inventor is here seen explaining how it works.

Details of operation aside, the little car rolls about in any desired direction in response to signals given by the hand of its inventor and translated into electromagnetic radio waves by an assistant who presses the telegraph key. The performance is in a sense simple when explained, yet it always seems mysterious. It may reasonably be expected that before long the principle will be applied to some types of commercial vehicles, tho the limitations of the method are obvious, in as much as the operator must keep the controlled mechanism within view. It has been suggested by Mr. Glavin that wheeled apparatus on farms—including motor-drawn plows, reapers, and the like—may perhaps be operated by radio. Meantime the writers of fiction have taken slight liberties with the future, as when Mr. Stoddard Goodhue, in his story called "The Phantom Auto" in *Everybody's Magazine* makes Mr. Glavin's invention the background of a series of episodes in which automobiles are controlled by radio operated from an airplane. Almost any day we may see that feat accomplished in the world of fact.

RADIO BELOW 275 METERS

NOW THAT THE AMATEUR KNOWS just where he stands, it obviously behooves him to inform himself fully on the subject of waves between 275 and 150 meters. In an article in *Q S T* (Hartford, Conn.), the official organ of The American Radio Relay League, Inc., Mr. Boyd Phelps, 9ZT, has things to say that should interest all amateurs who are not already proficient in the art of sending short waves. Mr. Phelps makes a plea for diversity of wave-lengths, regarding it as "ridiculous that out of the immense number of possible adjustments we should all strive for the same one." And he gives some very practical details as to the way in which the "crowding on and just above 200 meters" may be avoided:

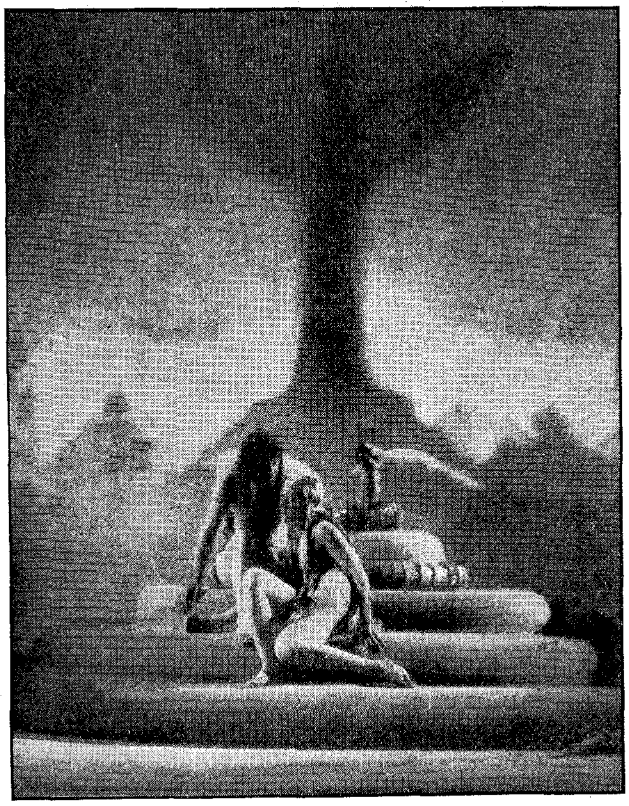
> "The chief difficulty in the minds of many is the thought of having to use an antenna only a few feet long and perhaps not extending up high enough to clear surrounding objects. The following methods worked out by the writer obviates this great disadvantage.
>
> "An antenna with a fundamental of 300 meters when excited by a straight gap was found to emit waves on 300, 100, 43, and 33 meters. It was only necessary to excite the aerial at one of its harmonic frequencies to have it absorb and radiate energy on that wave. It was found that the ratio of one to three does not hold between the harmonic and the fundamental when the antenna is loaded. At 9FO with the large antenna having a fundamental of 350 meters the use of a series condenser was impractical for 200 meters. All of the secondary of the oscillation transformer was inserted, bringing the wave up to 525 meters; the first harmonic then increasing to 169 meters as determined with a spark gap in the ground lead and a spark coil connected across this gap. With the closed circuit carefully tuned to 169 meters and coupled to the antenna circuit good radiation was obtained on this wave-length. Moving any clips on the oscillation transformer caused a falling off of antenna current. With the wave meter coupled to the ground a sharp wave was found at 169 meters, but no matter how close the wave meter was coupled to the aerial circuit no wave could be found around 525, which was the normal wave-length of the open or aerial circuit. This new method permits easy working on 200 meters and below with a large aerial.
>
> "It is perhaps not well to encourage the above experiments too much, especially in coastal cities, as inaccurate adjustments may cause a strong wave to be emitted at about 600 meters. The real value of this method of tuning comes in the use of continuous wave. A vacuum tube, we are told by many eminent experimenters, will in laboratory circuits oscillate at wave-lengths of five meters or less. Tuning is extremely sharp at low wave-lengths so that more stations may be accommodated at wave-lengths differing but few meters."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

HOW SHAW BAGS THE UNIVERSE

SHAW CAN SURELY RISE NO HIGHER as an entertainer. The final episode in "Back to Methuselah," which he calls "As Far as Thought Can Reach," is, according to Heywood Broun, "as much fun as any of the Ziegfeld Follies and has the added advantage of possessing rather more philosophy." So far as color and draped figures go the comparison is not inapt. The undertaking of giving this Shaw production on a stage without cuts has been achieved with success so far as the Theater Guild is concerned; but the audience have not always been equal to the strain. Three nights of talk without the alleviation of music, such as Wagner's Ring provides, was a test that only the old Chinese theater has ventured to impose. But Mr. Shaw required so much to put his thoughts on creative evolution before an audience and he would tolerate no abridgment of his text. The Theater Guild seemed to adopt some of his tactics and required its patrons to take all or none, or at least to buy all or none. The play starts in the Garden of Eden with the Serpent instructing Adam and Eve in the secrets of life, and it stretches "as far as human thought can reach." "Never before," says Mr. Towse in the New York *Evening Post*, "has anybody had the chance of hearing a play—for this is largely a matter of hearing—whose actions, ramifications, and divagations are supposed to cover a period of some thirty or forty thousand years." The five sections of the piece are labeled: "In the Beginning," "The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas; Present Day," "The Thing Happens A. D. 2170," "Tragedy of an Elderly Gentleman, A. D. 3000," "As Far Thought Can Reach, A. D. 31920." Of this apparently bewildering farrago, Mr. Towse writes:



ADAM AND EVE WITH THE SERPENT.

The opening scene in Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," which was devised by Lee Simonson.

> "It is sufficient to declare that it is characteristically Shaw, at his most voluminous, most presumptive, and disputatious, but, by no means, always at his best. Clever? Most indisputably—or it would not be he—in many passages, brilliantly so; elsewhere over-labored, extravagant, specious, irrelevant, shallow, and, to some hearers at least, both tiresome and exasperating. The man who takes omniscience for his foible and license for his privilege must sometimes appear a charlatan. But he, there is reason to suspect, occasionally dons the cap and bells with set purpose, in sheer impish mischief. How much then of this portentous fantasy, with its queer amalgam of Scriptural legend and scientific pretense, its exploitation of all his pet political, social, and clerical grievances, is to be taken in any way seriously? How much of it did he write with his tongue in his cheek and his eye on the main chance? If the answers are not set down, it is not because the present writer has any doubt concerning them. But perhaps after all Mr. Shaw has learned to believe in the promise 'By faith ye shall move mountains,' and has based his own belated theories, if he ever entertained them, upon it.
>
> "Of course, there is nothing new in the 'will to create,' upon which his whole bewildering parable is founded, notwithstanding his treatment of it as a personal discovery. This is simply his adaptation from the perfectly orthodox belief that in all humanity there is an element of the divine and that the evolutionary progress of the race toward higher conditions is due to the perpetual conflict between the aspirations of the spirit and the lust of the flesh. His modification of it seems to imply the revelation of some new principle by which man may raise himself by pulling on his own bootstraps. But this is a ribald suggestion. With faith, or spirit, he will have nothing to do. It is by the exercise of his will, the unflinching determination to be and to achieve, that man is to attain to the quasi-immortality and highly developed scientic (?) conditions herein depicted. Those who are beguiled into looking for something pregnant, rational, inspiring, or logical in this portrayal, do not know their Shaw, and will be grievously disappointed. Amusing and fairly plausible in the beginning, it assumes more and more the nature of extravaganza the further it plunges into the future, until—30,000 years hence, when children are hatched from the egg at the age of fifteen years and grow a month or two older every minute—it closes in sheer phantasmagorical burlesque, a sort of ultra-modern midnight classical 'revue,' in which *Lilith*, the ghosts of the Serpent (so the Devil is dead, after all) and of *Adam* and *Eve*, hoary, mummified ancients, young men and maidens, and animated puppets, all talking with the tongue and indomitable loquacity of their intellectual progenitor, contribute to the desired end of Delphic mystification. Can, then, no meaning be attached to these oracular utterances? Most emphatically yes. Almost any meaning that the student of them may prefer. Is it worth the trouble of search? Ah, that is a different question. It is wiser, perhaps, to laugh—not to think—and grow fat. But the cleverness of it all, the play of humor, wit, and satire, the range and power of the two often misapplied thoughts, are amazing and not a little pitiful."

The second evening proved the most trying to Mr. Shaw's audiences, the piece ran from half-past seven till near midnight, and people left it gasping for breath, with splitting headaches. Mr. Towse, again, furnishes us a reason for not analyzing it:

> "With 'The Tragedy of an Elderly Gentleman' (3000 A. D.) Mr. Shaw enters definitely into the realm of burlesque and fantasy, going to the limits of whimsical extravagance, with a constant explosion of witty little firecrackers, the usual assumption of supernal wisdom, and the freest indulgence of a

mockery, often broadly comic, but sometimes offensive both to common sense and good taste. Here and there, as usual, is a passage embodying some shrewd reflection or weighty but platitudinous truth, quickly neutralized by a display of cynical quips and bitter gibes. It is clever, sometimes astonishingly clever, but insincere and insignificant stuff, which tickles the risibilities for the passing minute, but when the effervescence has subsided is too often as flat as stale soda-water. If there be in it a residuum of appreciable philosophic or social value, it is not enough to justify the trouble of analysis or description."

Both as Shavian satire and as acted comedy we find the second section of the first night's performance giving the most satisfaction. Mr. Towse writes:

"In 'The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas' this theory of human will as the creative power is adroitly made the motive of contemporary satirical and exclusively English comedy in which Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith, under the transparent aliases of *Burge* and *Lubin*, are made the targets of Mr. Shaw's keen shafts of reckless ridicule. They are sketched with that semblance of verisimilitude which is the essence of the best caricature and with an exuberant humor which does not dull the edge of the satire. This, tho characteristically disingenuous, is of delightful quality, and none the less enjoyable because directed mainly against dead issues. How longevity is made a political issue may be briefly explained. Civilization is a failure because statesmen die before they have acquired either wisdom or experience. *Conrad Barnabas*, the biologist, has proved to his own satisfaction that, by the exercise of will, men may prolong their years into centuries, and *Franklyn Barnabas*, the preacher and politician, is promulgating the theory. Both *Burge* and *Lubin* are brought to see how political capital might be made out of it in a general election, and vie with each other in an effort to secure the Barnabases and their battle-cry for their respective parties. In the controversy Mr. Shaw is able to discourse with brilliant fluency on every phase of national and international society and politics. . . .

"It was in 'The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas' that the performers found themselves on their own ground. This was admirably done in the best style of modern comedy. It is to be feared that many of the shrewdest hits in the very artful dialog were not appreciated by an audience unfamiliar with English political personalities and details, but the brisk Shavian exchanges were delivered by all the actors with humorous intelligence and great dialetical skill. The impersonations of *Joyce Burge* (Lloyd George) and *Lubin* (H. Asquith) were both surprizingly felicitous. A. P. Kaye, almost a physical double of the first, mimicked him in voice and manner with an astonishing accuracy, and suggested with notable effect his intellectual alertness, instant adaptability and emotionalism. And Claude King also succeeded not only in looking like Asquith, but in reflecting both his Oxford and House of Commons style. The *Franklyn Barnabas* of Albert Bruning, one of the very best of living all-round actors, was quite a masterpiece in its way, in its suavity, keenness, flexibility, and high polish, while Moffat Johnston, as the curt, matter-of-fact scientist, was an excellent foil to him. This act was a really first rate bit of cooperative comedy, and was greatly enjoyed until by its excessive length it began to pall."

Says Mr. Heywood Broun in *The World:*

"The piece is far more fantastic and imaginative than anything which has come from the men of our generation, who know only fairy-stories.

"Our admiration for Shaw's play is uncomplicated by belief in his philosophy. He has attempted to make Puritanism glamorous by lifting it to transcendentalism. Milton, another Puritan of ability, worked the same trick. In other words, Shaw pretends his quarrel with art is not that it affords people too much fun but that it yields only puny joys in comparison with the ecstasies of pure intellect.

"He would not deny art a right to existence. In the year 31,920 A. D. human beings will maintain an interest in art, sports and pleasure through the first four years of their life. During the next nine centuries, or thereabouts, the average individual will have outgrown this interest in toys."

A DOUBLE-KEYBOARD PIANO

A PIANO WITH A DOUBLE KEYBOARD, each note on the upper board being the octave of the one just under it on the lower board, has been invented by a Swiss, Emanuel Moor. Great enthusiasm has been aroused over this instrument, not only in Switzerland, but in Paris and more recently in London. To play upon it requires study even on the part of skilled performers, but this is well rewarded by the increased brilliance and variety of the effects. It has been asserted that this instrument represents as great an advance over the piano as the latter did over the harpsichord. In an article by the inventor published in the *Bibliotheque Universelle* (Lausanne) he says:

ASQUITH AND LLOYD GEORGE

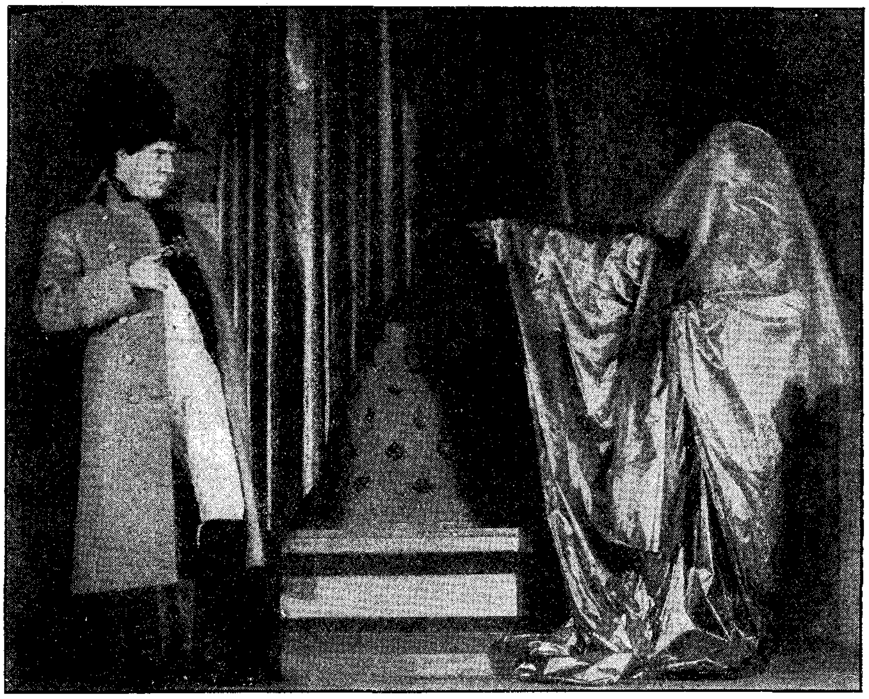
Seem to come to life as *Burge* and *Lubin* on the stage of the Garrick Theater and discuss Shavian politics with immense gusto.

"The piano which I present to the public does not modify for the moment the system in use at present; the number of strings and of hammers is the same and the position of the hands is the same; but my instrument facilitates in a notable degree the execution of all pieces of music by lessening the distances, by permitting the hands to perform evolutions in the same direction and by lending itself to the performance an infinite number of new and unforeseen combinations. This new mechanism, for which I have applied for a patent, requires, for the present at least, no change in the fingering nor in the writing of music, altho a change in writing will be indispensable eventually, to insure clearness in execution. My invention consists of an ordinary piano to which I have adapted a second keyboard placed a little above the usual one. The keys of the same note are opposite each other but with the essential difference that they give the higher octave throughout the whole extent of the piano. This simple process not only constitutes an auxiliary means of facilitating the execution of all music which has been written up to the present time, but it opens new vistas with respect to future music with regard to sonority and virtuosity.

"All the octaves can be played with the thumb and forefinger within a very narrow space. The most extended chords can be struck simultaneously with perfect resonance. This makes it unnecessary to cross the arms in order to reach the more distant notes, and it becomes superfluous, at least up to a certain point, to arpeggio the large chords in order to reach notes beyond the stretch of the ten fingers."

Gustave Rollin, writing in a later number of the same magazine, observes that the most important feature of the instrument is the brilliant device of making use of a coupling pedal, by means of which the new piano is made "incontestably superior to the old one, not only by its superb sonority but by the diverse and incalculable new combinations which it may afford in the future both to the composer and to the performer." He writes:

"This pedal makes the upper keyboard sound automatically with the lower, and makes it possible to double, triple or quadruple the sonority according to the number of notes which the performer strikes simultaneously, enabling him to obtain marvelous effects resembling those yielded by the organ. Thus, the works of Bach and Handel, and of the great classic masters, gain a fresh interest when played upon this new piano. This method of coupling yields peculiarly poetic effects in the case of fugues, such as those of Bach."



NAPOLEON MEETS A SHAW WATERLOO.

In the Garrick Theater the *Napoleonic* embodiment of the war spirit falls in a wordy Waterloo with a "180-year-old priestess, whom he interrogates in ultra-imperial fashion.

This new duplex coupler facilitates the playing of octaves with surprizing velocity, perfect precision and an absolute *legato*. By an arrangement of the first keyboard a very beautiful chromatic *glissando* can be obtained. Furthermore, it is possible to imitate the harpsichord by a special method, concerning which Mr. Rollin remarks:

"I have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Moor play several pieces arranged for the harpsichord, and I could not sufficiently admire the archaic charm, the deeply affecting poetry, the fine and delicate sentiment, the brilliant intellectuality which animate and vivify these compositions. It is a magnificent evocation of the past."

The new instrument has also aroused great interest in London during the last few months and will doubtless do so here, not only from its novelty but from the fact that the inventor once lived in New York and was the accompanist of Madame Lili Lehmann in her concert singing. The musical critic of *The London Times* makes the following remarks, which, as will be noted, are not altogether favorable:

"The main acquisition is the capacity to produce 4-foot and 16-foot tone effects equal in strength with, and of the same quality as the 8-foot tone of the single keyboard. These effects can be very beautiful—the first scale in octaves which he played with the coupler produced an audible sensation through the hall.

"There are two points of view from which this program could be discust, the revelation of what the instrument can do and can not do, and one's satisfaction or otherwise with what Professor Tovey made it do. The latter is only important at this stage because it illustrates the diversity of the problems which assail the pianist. We found the prolonged use of 4-foot tone in the Toccata in D minor rather wearisome and the 16-foot tone in the chorale 'Nun Komm, der Heiden Heiland' too thick. On the other hand, 'Nun freut euch' was quite exquisite, and the cantata prelude brought out the player's intimate knowledge of Bach's orchestration wonderfully.

"We are not yet convinced that the harpsichord stop offers a very real acquisition to the interpretation of the older music except in such realistic pieces as 'La Poule,' tho toward the end of the Italian Concerto we began to feel that the thing was distinctly more like a harpsichord than like a spoiled piano.

"But the recital emphasized very strongly the basic fact that here is a wonderful instrument which musicians must learn to use and will delight in using."

The musical critic of the New York *Times*, Richard Aldrich, makes the following comments upon these London reports:

"If the new keyboard of Mr. Moor, which has won so much approval from men whose opinions must be considered, gains general adoption, it will involve considerable alterations, apparently, in piano technique. It is possible, we are told, to use the new invention in the old way. But its essential improvements, if they are improvements, can be exploited only by a new technique, which must be learned and mastered as the old one always has been. This will be a dismaying task for those who teach it and put a very heavy responsibility on those who are engaged in inducting young people into a way of making themselves musicians that must be certain of unquestioned acceptance if their life work is not to be thrown away. These are serious questions for those who advocate the new idea. It will be a wonder if the inertia of a very considerable conservatism is not found to operate against any speedy adoption of it."

BANNING THE "PRECIOUS" WRITERS—The "burnished and jeweled writing" which came in with the "fin-de-siècle" movement of the last century is giving way to a robuster form of expression. Wilde, Pater and Stevenson are wearing out, according to Professor Oliver Elton of the University of Liverpool, upon whose remark the New York *Evening Post* comments:

"Professor Elton's statement might not be applauded by many who admire the styles of Conrad and the minor Conradians, of authors like W. H. Hudson and Arthur Symons, and of a number of younger men who write criticism all the time and travels or essays part of the time. But there is much evidence that Mr. Elton is right. In the life of nearly every book-loving young man there is a period when he thinks that the greatest of all pursuits is of the *mot juste*, that there is no triumph like expressing the fluttering of a leaf or whinny of a horse in a phrase more precise and imaginative than others have used. Such young men alone will always furnish an army to defend the virtues of Stevenson's style. But the great body of readers must in the long run prefer the prose in which the workmanship is broader and less elaborately elegant.

"This is in part because the great body of modern readers must be rapid readers; particularly if they read with gusto. A style which presents fine mass effects, as Carlyle's or Ruskin's does, is for them superior to a style in which every ten words an expression demands, 'Stop and admire me!' and in which every paragraph asks to be rolled under the tongue."

"No reaction against the highly studied style need carry writers into slovenliness. It would be a great misfortune if it encouraged our too many careless American authors to become more careless still. Nor need the finest qualities of style, felicity, glow, eloquence be sacrificed. The old masters—Macaulay, Hazlitt, Carlyle, Thackeray—who wrote with full-charged minds and fast-moving pens, simply wrought their stylistic effects in the large, not in miniature."

AN EXPONENT OF THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY

IF THE OPINION OF FOREIGNERS is the judgment of posterity Mr. Sherwood Anderson should be happy in having his ticket for immortality. Lately discust in *The New Statesman* (London), by that rigorous young Englishwoman, Miss Rebecca West, he is put down as "one of the most interesting personalities writing in English to-day." The reason he finds so much favor with Miss West is because "his excessive preoccupation with the new psychology strikes deeply at the root of his talent." In analyzing him his virtues are set off against what Miss West regards as the shortcomings of others who think "the obvious way to treat a situation is to record what people say and do," and that "the meaning at the core of life is exhaustively and directly, without the intervention of any symbolism, exprest by its superficies." For the sake of showing what Mr. Anderson is not, Miss West first analyzes an American writer—Mr. Stephen Hudson, whose novel, "Elinor Colhouse," is conceived and executed without "the slightest sign of any psychic life of which speech and action are only the reserved and indirect expressions." Mr. Anderson, on the other hand, "is saturated with the new psychology to an extraordinary degree." In fact:

Courtesy Heubsch Co.

SHERWOOD ANDERSON,

who is "saturated with the new psychology to an extraordinary degree."

> "It dictates his subjects. His stories are monotonously full of young girls coming back to their home towns with a suit-case and a psychosis, of middle-aged men corked by inhibitions. It determines his way of looking at his subjects, which is amusingly antithetical to that of Mr. Hudson. If one gave Mr. Hudson a pattern book of velvets, he could pick out the very shade that *Elinor* wore at the dance; the clothes of the characters in 'The Triumph of the Egg' are matters which are not touched by Mr. Anderson's invention, but have to be supplied (as Andrew Lang pointed out must be the case with the clothes of ghosts) by the imagination of those who see them in order to satisfy their sense of the fitness of things. Mr. Hudson believes that the whole of *Elinor Colhouse* went into her schemings to trap *Richard Kurt* into marriage; if Mr. Anderson had been writing of *Elinor* he would have seen those schemes as just the tip of one of the tentacles that the vast and complex organism which was her inner being lifted towards the light of the promise of more life. Now this means that all Mr. Anderson's stories are profound, and that they are all in some measure true, since memories of the process of life in his own heart enable him to check his imaginations of its process in the hearts of others. Nevertheless, he goes nearly as far wrong in his indifference to the superficies of existence as Mr. Hudson does in his absorption in them. His characters are too often mere types of desire, unincarnated souls. When *Rosaland Westcott* runs along the road at the end of 'Out of Nowhere into Nothing' one believes absolutely in the joy that drove her forth; but her feet seem to leave no prints on the dust of that road. She is a name, and a disembodied joy; and that is all. The story is not quite achieved, has not been pulled right across the threshold of creation, is not completely a work of art. One measures the failure that attends most of Mr. Anderson's stories for this reason, by the success that attends him in the two stories, the one that gives the volume its title and 'I Want to Know Why,' where he has succeeded in incarnating his ideas. 'I Want to Know Why' is startlingly a momentously good short story. It affords a compelling reason why, if Mr. Cape brings this volume within the reach of the English reader, as he has benevolently brought other examples of *les jeunes* of America, it should be acquired by the intelligent. 'I Want to Know Why' is a sound study of adolescence, of virginity, and its aching disappointment at its first glimpse of the dark, base quality of life; but it is far more than that. It is lifted right across the threshold of creation, it is an achieved work of art, because Mr. Anderson has completely visualized the Kentucky boy who loved horses and beat it to Saratoga to see the race-track, and had his ecstasy over Sunstreak (a horse in whose genius one believes as one believes in the genius of the mare, *Ophelia*, of whom Mr. James Agate writes in 'Alarums and Excursions') and had his terrible disillusionment about mankind. And 'The Triumph of the Egg' succeeds as prodigiously because again Mr. Anderson has permitted himself to use the eyes of the flesh, and has seen the adorable, incompetent father as a real person. It is a tribute to Mr. Anderson's art that one can not be explicit as to the nature of his success. The theme is such an exquisitely comic and pathetic invention, and its execution adds so much of comedy and pathos to it, that one hesitates to breathe of it, lest one's blundering description should discredit it. These two stories make it plain that of all the younger American writers, Mr. Sherwood Anderson is the one we have most reason to envy."

CHARACTER BONDS FOR MOVIE ACTORS

BINDING THEM OVER to keep to decency is a proposal made by *Camera* (Los Angeles) for treating actors for the film. "There are few departments of the motion-picture industry that have not suffered keenly from the two most recent film tragedies," it declares, going on to maintain that this is "largely as a direct result of the deplorable angles taken by the press upon the situation." *Camera* asserts that for every picture person who goes wrong there are half a dozen bank clerks and commercially engaged citizens in the same boat. "But when has the banking business been ostracized from decent society because of the errors of its various attachés?" *Camera* enlarges on the grievance of being singled out for special reprobation:

> "Besides being subjected as a class to the indignities crowded upon us by hundreds of highly imaginative, scandal-scattering, sob writers and the inevitable detrimental effect upon public opinion, which always follows in the wake of such attacks, several producing companies have had to endure huge financial losses when exhibitors, through various censor board regulations, have found it necessary to cancel the runs of elaborate productions presenting individuals concerned in the cases, or sometimes merely suspected of being concerned. It is, therefore, easy to perceive that being much in the public eye, we are not only doomed to sustain the unhappy consequences of our professional brother's indiscretions but of their alleged missteps as well. That is, we are doomed to such a fate if we tolerate it."

What *Camera* regards as "an invaluable solution of the problem" is "the character bond," which it suggested some months ago; and, so it thinks, "had it been adopted at that time by the Producers Associations, would have eliminated seventy-five per cent. of the moral and monetary difficulties which have fairly seethed about us since the first newspaper report upon the Arbuckle Affair." Thus:

> "Not only would a demand upon the part of the producing company for a character bond from each and every artist in its employ diminish the chances taken by that organization upon irresponsible people and protect it against any financial loss from the acts of its employees, but it would also render impossible the condemnation of a studio, not to mention an entire industry, for the mistakes of an individual."

This seems as good a place as any for the editor of the DIGEST to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Hollywood asking us to publish material for the use of a foreign mission study class.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CALLING IN A MINISTER TO HELP THE CHICAGO POLICE

THE DARING EXPERIMENT of Chicago's Mayor in appointing a minister as Law Enforcement Commissioner may be watched with sympathetic interest by other municipal governments confronted with similar problems of evil. Whether it is a confession of weakness on the part of the authorities already constituted, or mere camouflage, as is variously charged, or a sincere effort to "clean up" the city, as the new Commissioner evidently believes it to be, the step taken by Mayor William Hale Thompson involves, it is generally agreed, a "colossal task" for his appointee. The Rev. John H. Williamson, pastor of a Methodist church, who received the appointment, has said that he will conduct his office "in accordance with the teachings of Christ," and he has called on all religious organizations, regardless of race, color and creed, to join him in a crime drive which will rid Chicago of crooks, in whatever strata of life they may be found. He was especially enjoined by the Mayor, according to press reports, to seek out any corruption that may exist among officials, and was informed that his decisions would be final, whether they affected the highest city official or the lowest crook on the streets. "Any who seek to compromise, hinder or thwart the purpose of the Law Enforcement Commissioner will have their attention directed to a motto which will be placed on my desk," says Mr. Williamson in a published statement. "The motto runs: 'Respect for the law is of more value than respect for the violator,' and such will be the end of the argument."

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TO HELP PURIFY CHICAGO.

Rev. John H. Williamson, who takes up what is called the "colossal" task of enforcing law in the Midwest Metropolis.

Turning to a local view of the innovation, the Mayor's creation of the office of "Law Enforcement Commissioner," thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, is one of two things: bunk, or a confession by the Mayor that the men now in office by his appointment charged with the duty of law enforcement and paid by the taxpayers for the performance of that duty can not be trusted to enforce the laws. This paper asks, then:

"What is the need for a Law Enforcement Commissioner if Mr. Thompson's cabinet officials are doing their duty?

"What is the Mayor's duty if his appointees are not doing their duty?

"Who is the lawful, official Law Enforcement Commissioner of Chicago, if it is not the Mayor himself?

"If members of the Thompson cabinet are not enforcing the laws, or if the Mayor suspects they are not, what is to prevent the Mayor from removing them from office or from seeing to it himself that they enforce the laws?

"If that is not the Mayor's job, what are the taxpayers paying him for?

"The creation of the office of Law Enforcement Commissioner by Thompson is a confession that he can not trust his own cabinet, or it is political bunk.

"Which is it, a confession or a grandstand play—or is it both?"

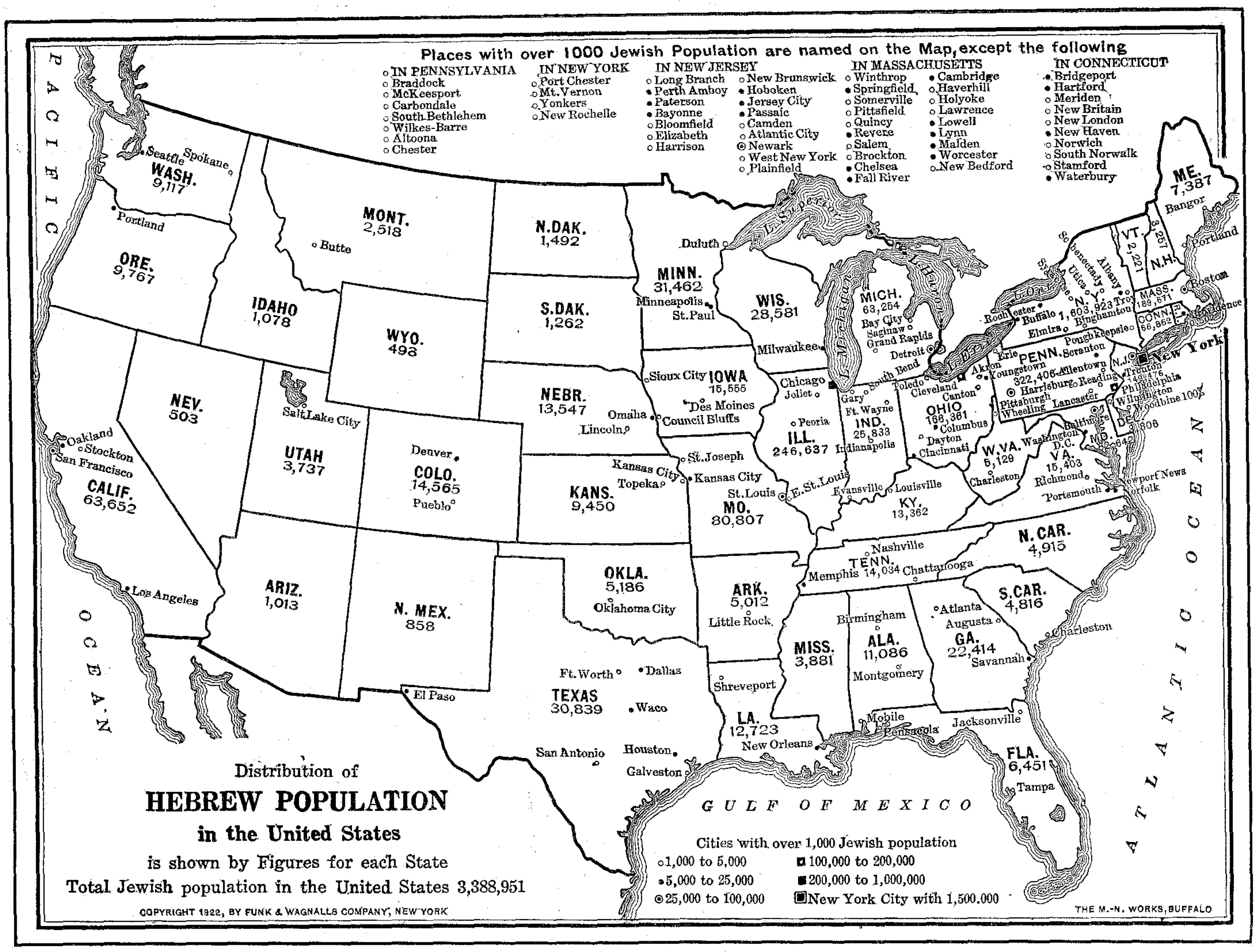
It is a "calculated appeal to reform sentiment," thinks the New York *World*. Waxing sarcastic, this observer asks: "With an official custodian of municipal morals selected from among the clergy, what chance can there be for wickedness to thrive? The reverend gentleman chosen for the post is expected to rid Chicago of vice, close up the breeding-places of crime where liquor is sold, deal mercilessly with criminals, and drive dishonest municipal employees out of office." This is—

"Surely a comprehensive program of reform, one that might rationally require the combined efforts of every civic agency to accomplish, and then with grave doubt of its success. Is there the slightest reason to suppose that a ministerial moral censor can effect it? Will there be any intelligent belief that Mayor Thompson really thinks he can?

"What the spectacular Mayor of Chicago has done in commissioning a clergyman for a task which the city authorities seem impotent to perform is to make a grandstand play for public support. He is camouflaging municipal politics with moral reform in the old familiar way, with only the difference of making the performance a little more sensational than usual. This is not to say that the moral welfare of Chicago can not be improved by ministerial supervision. But any fundamental reform of conditions of vice and crime will require the consent and cooperation of the police and the politicians who are responsible for existing conditions."

It all sounds simple enough, "but like most short-cuts," says the Baltimore *News*, "it is doubtful that it is likely to accomplish the end intended. In the first place such an appointment is a confession that the ordinary machinery of law is powerless to enforce the law. And it surely is a matter of tried and proved observation that the law-abiding habit is not something which can be speedily acquired like some mechanical knack or superficial sleight-of-hand trick." It is obvious, believes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that law enforcement in a city of 3,000,000 is a pretty big job and one at which almost any clergyman is likely to fail, not from lack of good intentions but from unfamiliarity with the ways and resources of criminals and with methods of criminal prosecution." The Enforcement Commissioner's appeal to religious bodies to assist him will bring some responses, but not many, thinks the Dayton *Daily News*, declaring:—

"The outstanding defect in the religious world to-day is that it does not present a solid front against evil, tho of course the Church as an institution is an avowed foe of vice. Some interesting facts will be faced by the preacher before he goes along very far with his job. He will find many hindrances. It is being freely predicted that eventually he will quit because he will find that ridding a community of vice is not the task of any one person or any one group. Vice exists only when there is almost universal disregard of its existence. Vice generally wins its point because it is fought either by a divided or disinterested antagonist."


Places with over 1000 Jewish Population are named on the Map, except the following
IN PENNSYLVANIA
○ Braddock
○ McKeesport
○ Carbondale
○ South Bethlehem
○ Wilkes-Barre
○ Altoona
○ Chester
IN NEW YORK
○ Port Chester
○ Mt. Vernon
○ Yonkers
○ New Rochelle
IN NEW JERSEY
○ Long Branch
● Perth Amboy
● Paterson
● Bayonne
○ Bloomfield
○ Elizabeth
○ Harrison
○ New Brunswick
● Hoboken
● Jersey City
● Passaic
○ Camden
○ Atlantic City
⊙ Newark
○ West New York
○ Plainfield
IN MASSACHUSETTS
○ Winthrop
● Springfield
○ Somerville
○ Pittsfield
○ Quincy
● Revere
○ Salem
○ Brockton
● Chelsea
● Fall River
● Cambridge
○ Haverhill
○ Holyoke
○ Lawrence
● Lowell
● Lynn
● Malden
● Worcester
○ New Bedford
IN CONNECTICUT
● Bridgeport
● Hartford
○ Meriden
○ New Britain
○ New London
● New Haven
○ Norwich
○ South Norwalk
○ Stamford
● Waterbury
PACIFIC
OCEAN
Seattle
Spokane
WASH. 9,117
Portland
ORE. 9,767
MONT. 2,518
Butte
IDAHO 1,078
N.DAK. 1,492
S.DAK. 1,262
WYO. 498
NEV. 503
Salt Lake City
UTAH 3,737
Oakland
Stockton
San Francisco
CALIF. 63,652
Los Angeles
Denver
COLO. 14,565
Pueblo
NEBR. 13,547
Omaha
Lincoln
KANS. 9,450
Kansas City
Topeka
ARIZ. 1,013
N. MEX. 858
El Paso
OKLA. 5,186
Oklahoma City
Ft. Worth
Dallas
TEXAS 30,839
Waco
San Antonio
Houston
Galveston
Duluth
MINN. 31,462
Minneapolis
St. Paul
L. Superior
WIS. 28,581
Milwaukee
Sioux City
IOWA 16,555
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
St. Joseph
Kansas City
St. Louis
MO. 80,807
Chicago
Joliet
Peoria
ILL. 246,637
E. St. Louis
L. Michigan
MICH. 63,254
Bay City
Saginaw
Grand Rapids
Detroit
L. Huron
South Bend
Gary
Ft. Wayne
IND. 25,833
Indianapolis
Evansville
Louisville
KY. 13,362
Toledo
Cleveland
Akron
Canton
Youngstown
OHIO 166,361
Columbus
Dayton
Cincinnati
L. Erie
Erie
PENN. 322,406
Scranton
Allentown
Reading
Harrisburg
Pittsburgh
Wheeling
Lancaster
Philadelphia
W.VA. 5,129
Charleston
Washington D.C.
VA. 15,403
Richmond
Portsmouth
Newport News
Norfolk
Baltimore
MD. 62,642
DEL. 3,808
Wilmington
Woodbine 100%
N.J. 149,476
Trenton
New York
L. Ont.
Rochester
Buffalo
Syracuse
Utica
Schenectady
Albany
Troy
N.Y. 1,603,923
Binghamton
Elmira
Poughkeepsie
VT. 2,221
N.H. 3,257
ME. 7,387
Bangor
Portland
MASS. 189,671
Boston
CONN. 66,862
R.I.
Providence
Nashville
TENN. 14,034
Memphis
Chattanooga
N.CAR. 4,915
ARK. 5,012
Little Rock
Shreveport
MISS. 3,881
Birmingham
ALA. 11,086
Montgomery
Mobile
Pensacola
Atlanta
Augusta
GA. 22,414
Savannah
S.CAR. 4,816
Charleston
LA. 12,723
New Orleans
Jacksonville
FLA. 6,451
Tampa
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Distribution of
HEBREW POPULATION
in the United States
is shown by Figures for each State
Total Jewish population in the United States 3,388,951
COPYRIGHT 1922, BY FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK
Cities with over 1,000 Jewish population
○ 1,000 to 5,000
● 5,000 to 25,000
⊙ 25,000 to 100,000
▣ 100,000 to 200,000
■ 200,000 to 1,000,000
▣ New York City with 1,500.000
THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO

JEWISH INCREASE IN AMERICA

POGROMS and other less violent forms of anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe have resulted in a progressively large Jewish immigration to our shores, and this influx, combined with a natural increase, has brought the Jewish population in the United States up from 1,777,185 (estimated) in 1907 to 3,390,301 (estimated) in 1918, an increase of 1,613,116, or nearly double, in eleven years. The total given on the map is for continental United States only. The Jews now constitute 3.22 per cent. of the entire population of the country. Intermarrying but little with other stock, and rarely leaving the faith of their fathers, the Jews in the United States have preserved their racial homogeneity, as they have done in all countries since the great dispersion early in our era, and are found clustered mainly in the great centers of population. Approximately three-fourths of the Jews here are found in ten cities, according to the American Jewish Year Book, whose figures form the basis of this article and map, and about half of the entire number live in New York, where they constitute about 25 per cent. of the total population. The other nine cities leading in the number of Jewish inhabitants are Chicago, with 225,000; Philadelphia, 200,000; Cleveland, 100,000; Boston, 77,500; Baltimore, 60,000; St. Louis, 60,000; Pittsburgh, 60,000; Newark, 55,000, and Detroit, 50,000. It is interesting to note, however, we read in the Year Book, that while New York contains such a large quota of the Jews of the United States, it is not proportionately the most Jewish city. Chelsea, Mass., has a Jewish population of 13,000, or 28 per cent. of its general population.

While New York State contains the largest number of Jews—1,603,923—Wyoming, in continental United States, contains the smallest quota, 498, and Alaska has only two more. Looking seaward, we find that there are 150 Jews in the Hawaiian Islands; 500 in the Philippines, and 200 in Porto Rico. Pennsylvania comes second to New York in its Jewish population, with 322,406, and then, in their order among the twelve States which contain 90 per cent. of the Jews in this country, are: Illinois, 246,637; Massachusetts, 189,671; Ohio, 166,361; New Jersey, 149,476; Missouri, 80,807; Connecticut, 66,862; California, 63,652; Maryland, 62,642; Michigan, 63,254; and Indiana, 25,833.

THE GOOD IN "WILD YOUNG PEOPLE"—Youth will have its fling, and some 2,000 years ago that wise old Roman, Cicero, remarked that "rashness attends youth as prudence does age," and this, we are told, is about as far as just criticism can go against the youth of to-day. No child, it is said, is really bad, and the "wild young people of to-day" against whom so much stern criticism has been directed in recent months are all right at heart and no worse than their parents were a generation ago. It is no new topic, this talk of the folly of youth, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, remarking that—

> "The world has been wild and youth could not help but take on the aspects and the manner of wildness. It is a symptom, not a disease. And it is passing. Has it worked a moral degeneration of youth? It has not. The average youth of to-day, girl or boy, is sound. The flamboyances of the day are superficial. They have touched the surface of youth with garish pigments, but they have not marred its soul. For somehow, the soul of youth is commonly steered safely through the perils that beset it. Much that we think is corrupting somehow does not corrupt. The world is filled with men and women, staid and respectable, who were wild things in their youth, and by far the greater part of the wild youngsters of to-day will be the respectable fathers and mothers of to-morrow. Most assuredly we need better homes and a number of other bettered influences, but after all 'there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will,' and youth in particular is never without its guardianship."

THE PAPACY'S PROGRAM

PEACE WITH ITALY, reunion of the Roman Catholic Church with the Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches and a return of the Anglican Church to Rome are among the possibilities envisioned by some observers in the new accession to the Papacy. Whatever the general view may be, at least one Anglican paper thinks that the road to Rome may be opened under Pope Pius XI, and at least one Russian Patriarch is said to be sympathetic toward a similar step to be taken by the Russian Orthodox Church. The new Pope stands for the liberal school, tho conciliatingly he has assumed the name of the Pian, writes a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* (London), and the Pope's own view of the Papacy, says this writer, "has been exprest in the words, 'not national, not international, but supernatural.'" Furthermore, "it is known that Benedict's last thoughts were for that reconciliation which time has shown is more important to Italy than to the Church. . . . Under the new Pope the feud, tho complicated by the popular or Catholic party, promises to work itself out."

AN ADVOCATE OF RELIGIOUS PEACE.

Pope Pius XI, who, as a member of the "liberal school," is said to hope for reconciliation with Italy and with the Greek, Russian and Anglican Churches.

Speaking of the possibility of reunion with Rome, *The Church Times* (London), an Anglican Church organ, admits that there is a serious division between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, but believes the gulf is neither so serious nor so deep as some on both sides would make out. Suggesting that conferences looking to reunion be held, the Anglican journal asks:

"Is it allowable to hope anything from the election of Cardinal Ratti to the see of Peter? We can not but think it is, tho it may be that the wish is father to the thought. But we are told that he chose the name Pius because 'Pius is a name which is an omen of peace,' and that he declared the blessing given outside St. Peter's, immediately after his election, was intended to extend not only to those actually present, or to those in Rome alone or in Italy, but to all nations and all races as 'a pledge and a message of that universal pacification which we all so ardently desire.' There is more, however, than this to make us hope. Pius XI belongs to the freemasonry of scholars, and that is always a bond of union. It is rare that religious animosities are so fierce among them as among others. Mabillon, the great French Benedictine scholar of the seventeenth century—a time of bitter religious hatred between Catholic and Protestant—always spoke of Protestants as 'our separated brethren.' And there are many friendships among separated brethren in the world of learning to-day. We must not, of course, expect too much or form hopes that are certain to be disappointed, but to assume, as some do, that reunion with Rome is out of the question, is to go far to make it so."

Turning to the question of temporal power, it was not well understood outside of Catholic circles, writes Maurice Francis Egan in the American *Review of Reviews*, "that the temporal power was never looked on as a necessity to the permanence and growth of a church whose essential existence depended entirely on its spiritual qualities," and he holds that "Catholics have no intention whatever of proposing or of demanding that the city of Rome should be returned to the Pope." While the question of temporal power seems to be moving toward settlement, Mr. Egan thinks that—

"Another great question which will probably occupy Pius XI is the understanding as to a reunion with the Greek Orthodox Church. Russia has hitherto been the implacable enemy of Rome; the Russian Church was essentially a state church; but now that state and Church have separated, there is a party in Russia, including one of the most important of the Patriarchs, anxious to join the Roman Catholic Church, as the most stable organization ecclesiastically in the world. The question of the celibacy of the clergy would not be an invincible barrier. It did not prove to be so in the case of the Lithuanians and other schismatics; and the monastic orders, in the Russian Church, are solemnly vowed to celibacy. . . .

"Pius X was purely an ecclesiastical Pope. He is looked on to-day by Catholics as having greatly increased spiritual fervor in the Church; Benedict XV saw the opportunity for the restoration of Roman diplomacy, which had for a time failed in nearly every respect; and Pius XI, in accepting so cordially the results of the Conference at Washington, has ranged himself, as Beaconsfield once put it, 'on the side of the angels,' where every Pope ought to be.

"As to diplomatic relations with the United States there is no indication that the Vatican desires them; and there is no sign on the part of either the Catholics or non-Catholics in the United States that they would be considered desirable, for, since the Philippine matter has been settled, there is no religious-political question in which the Vatican is concerned of any domestic interest to us."

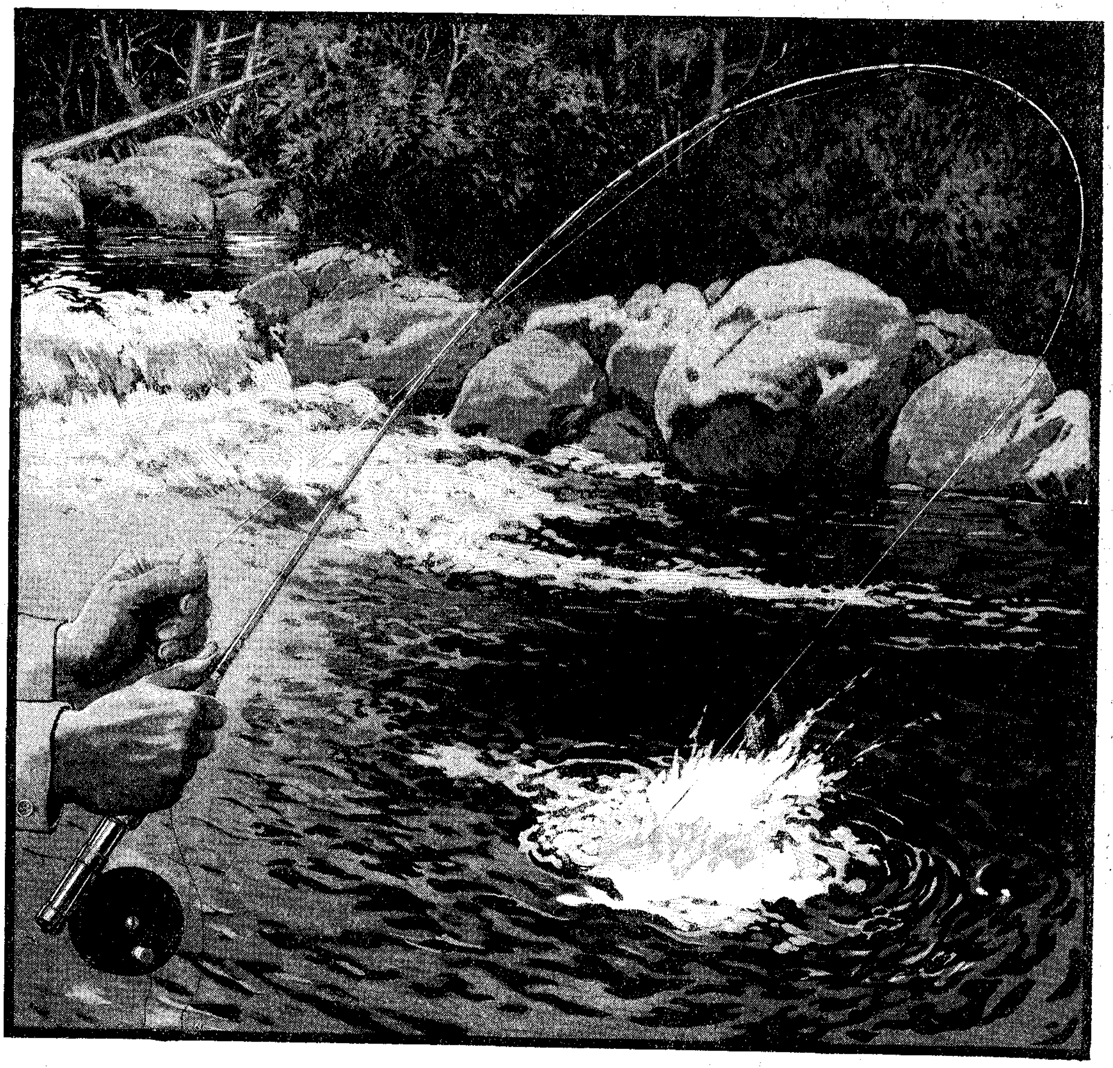
Viewing him as a "moderate, constructively conservative, and highly enlightened man," *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) considers the election of Pope Pius XI as "the most daring challenge to Protestantism since the Reformation," and thinks that Protestantism must marshal its forces, "organizing the religion of freedom as the Roman Church has organized the religion of authority, or the future will be dark for the faith that has made the modern world."

WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

TACKLE

1866 1922



ANNOUNCEMENT

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❡There are 140 styles and sizes of Winchester rods, including bamboo and steel fly rods, bait rods, and bait casting rods.

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IT TAKES Shaw much longer to tell the drama of Adam and Eve in his now current serial, "Back to Methuselah." One must admit he's much clumsier, too, than Mrs. Nicholl here in the Literary Supplement of the New York *Evening Post:*

EVE

By Louise Townsend Nicholl

Did no one see her beautifully stand,
Holding an apple in her upturned hand?

It was a large, pale, yellow one, I think,
Burned on its sun-side to a dusky pink,
Still faintly green and young, like Eve's own thought,
Deep in the hollows where its stem was caught.
Her brown hand curved in eagerly to hold
Its pale and luminous pink and green and gold.
Her fingers were the petals of a flower
Come to its opening within the hour
And resting on its stalk of slender wrist
To clasp a drop of iridescent mist.
Her so-long empty hand had found its mate.

In her left hand she held its lovely weight,
Its satisfying shape—and then in both
She pressed and cradled it, being so loath
To lose this perfect thing which she had found,
Colorful, living, fair, and smooth, and round,
To fit and fill her empty, hollowed palm
And bring her restless seeking into calm.
This apple she would keep her very own
In Eden, where she had been so alone.

Even with Adam, who could never meet
Her friendliness nor comprehend how sweet
Was that dim yearning which she had for him.

Her eyes went from her hands up to the limb
Which had been lightened by the apple's fall.
With her right hand she touched it—Eve was tall—
Holding the apple meanwhile to her breast.
"Being a tree with fruit," she said, "is best."
Then she remembered Adam—he must know
The warmth and rapture of the things that grow!
Adam was different—would he understand?
Trembling, she laid the apple in his hand.

Pessimism lingers in the pages of *The Liberator* (New York), where we ought to look for forward leading battle-cries. The battle went too much against us in the view of this one:

NOVEMBER 11TH

By Francis X. Biddle

I

Was all of it then nought? Nought the swift leap
Of each young heart; the vision over again—
A cause to die for—so our dreams might keep
Their bright delusion of immortal gain?
And what of all the simple-hearted dead?
Poor ghosts! If living, would they also reap
The weakness and dishonor war has bred?
Or being dead, some subtler sense may keep
Their hearts as wise as once their dreams were fresh.
And if their spirits, having left the flesh,
Have come to understanding of the past,
The miserable past, and where it led,
Death—and then disillusionment at last—
How those dear dead must clasp their hands and weep!

II

Blindly they rushed to battle. War would save
The tyrannous, selfish, dull old world once more,
And knowing only how to die, they gave
Young lives as countless striplings had before,
Only to prove that youth was still as brave.
And with a passionate hope we turned to war
And sank our greedy love and dreary hate
Into the brief forgetful sacrifice;
And while the war days lasted learned to prate
About the blood and lust, as "a small price
To set against the deep religious gain" . . .
And for a time we managed to forget
That we must live our little lives again,
With all the added burden wars beget.

III

The dead have stepped in silence to their fate,
And joined the mute and the remorseless past,
Which death has filled but can not consecrate.
The longed-for victory is ours at last,
And all the earth is sick and desolate.
The dear belief to which we clung so fast,
That war would cleanse our spirits of their dross
Sinks in our hearts to some forgotten place.
Not only by the dead we count our loss,
But by our failures; easier than to face
Ourself, to die; and death can bring no peace
Save to the dead. And, if in infinite space
The spirits of the dead have found release,
Not death, but splendid living made them great.

Shelleyan is the note of this modern Englishman, and real is the music he evokes. The *Yale Review* prints this:

BREAK OF MORNING

By Walter de la Mare

Sound the invisible trumps. In circuit vast
The passive earth like scene of dream is set.
The small birds flit and sing, their dark hours past,
And their green sojournings with dewdrops wet.

With giant boughs outspread, the oaks on high
Brood on in slumbrous quiet in the air.
Sole in remote inane of vacant sky
Paling Arcturus sparkles wildly fair.

Sound the invisible trumps. The waters weep.
A stealing wind breathes in the meads, is gone.
Into their earthen burrows the wild things creep;
Cockcrow to thinning cockcrow echoes on. . . .

Avert thine eyes, sleep-ridden face! Nor scan
Those seraph hosts that in divine array
Girdle the mortal-masked empyrean:
Their sovran beauty is this break of day.

Theirs is the music men call Silence here;
What wonder grief distorts thy burning eyes?
Turn to thy pillow again—in love and fear;
Not thine to see the Son of Morning rise.

Fitting for the approaching season, Easter, is this from the *Saturday Review* (London):

SECOND SEEING

By Louis Golding

If He be truly Christ
The Sacrificed,
Then I am deaf and blind as they
Who hung Him up between
The two thieves mean,
In Calvary upon a moaning day.

If I not recognize
Within His eyes
The slow bloodfall down pools of pain,
Nor on contracted brows
The thorns that house
Their swords about the anguish of His brain

If I do not perceive
His mother grieve
Below the rood where He hangs crossed,
Nor hear the sea and wind
Cry, "Thou has sinned!"
Then woe is me that I am doubly lost.

This is not He alone
Whom I have known,
This is all Christs since Time began.
The blood of all the dead
His veins have shed,
For He is God and Ghost and Everyman.

England takes over much of America's slang, but finding this in the *Westminster Gazette* (London) is like seeing New York overlaid on the map of London:

THE ELEVATOR GIRL

(*A Monologue*)

By Geoffrey Dearmer

Fourth floor, going down—
Hardware, underwear, and hose.
Third floor, going down—
Toys, tobacco, children's clo'es.
Second floor, going down—
Linen, perfume, sports, and shoes.
First floor, going down—
Gramophones, pianos, news.
Ground floor, going down—
Hats, books, dresses, furs, and frocks.
Basement floor, bargain store—
Fish, fruit, art, hair-cutting, clocks.
Ground floor, going *up*—
Hats, books, dresses—read the rhyme,
Upwards, downwards,
Upwards, downwards,
Stop at six—
It's closing-time.

The Chapbook (London) has resumed publication after a brief suspension and the first issue contains such remarkable things as this, which scarcely seems the work of a feminine mind:

THE RAMBLING SAILOR

By Charlotte Mew

In the old back streets o' Pimlico
On the docks at Monte Video
At the Ring o' Bells on Plymouth Hoe
He'm arter me now wheerever I go.
An' dirty nights when the wind do blow
I can hear him sing-songin' up from sea:—
Oh! no man nor woman's bin friend to me
An' to-day I'm feared wheer to-morrow I'll be,
Sin' the night the moon lay whist and white
On the road goin' down to the Lizard Light
When I heard him hummin' behind me.

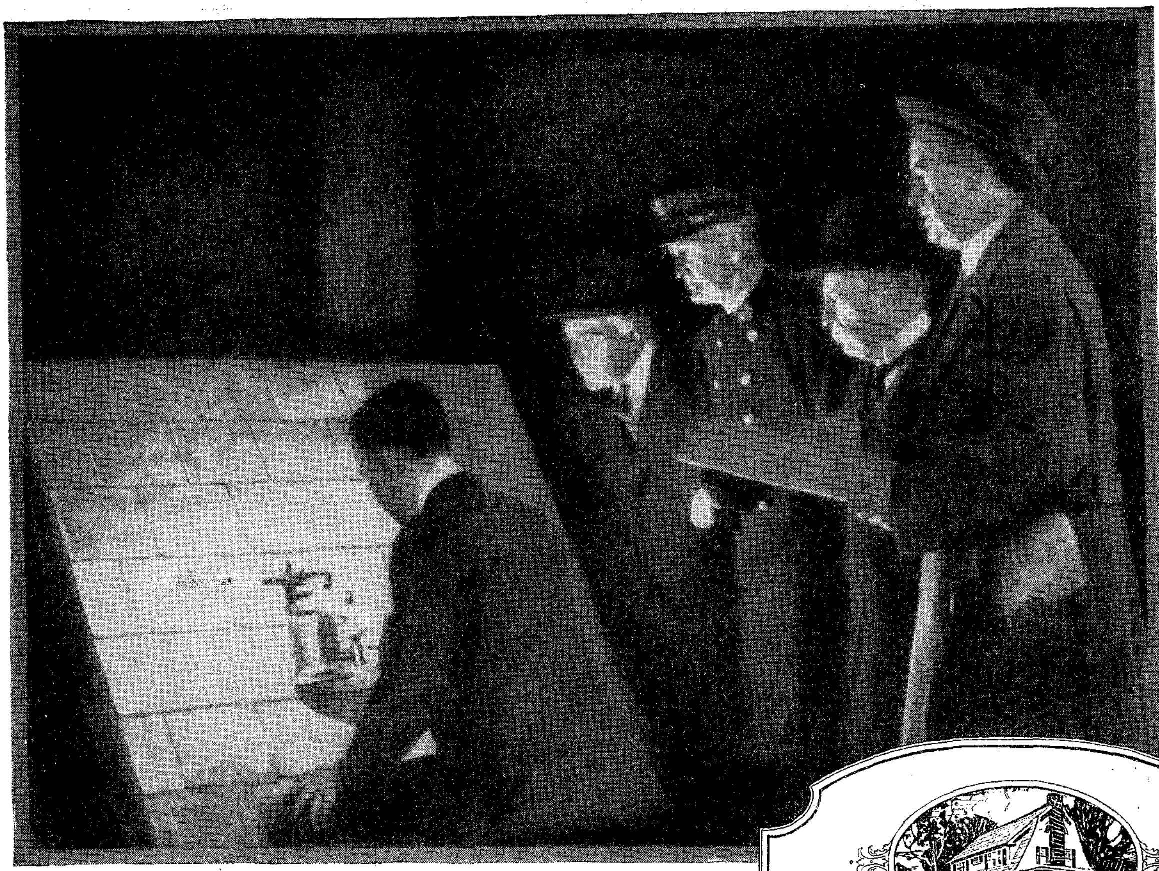
"Oh! look, boy, look in your sweetheart's eyes
So deep as sea an' so blue as skies;
An' 'tis better to kiss than to chide her,
If they tell 'ee no tales, they'll tell 'ee no lies
Of the little brown mouse
That creeps into the house
To lie sleepin' so quiet beside her.

"Oh! hold 'ee long, but hold 'ee light
Your true man's hand when you find him,
He'll help 'ee home on a darksome night
Wi' a somethin' bright
That he'm holdin' tight
In the hand that he keeps behind him.

"Oh! sit 'ee down to your whack o' pies
So hot's the stew and the brew likewise
But whiles you'm scrapin' the plates and dishes,
A'gapin' down in the shiversome sea
For the delicate mossels inside o' we
Theer's a passel o' hungry fishes."

At the *Halte des Marins* at *Saint Nazaire*
I cussed him, sittin' astride his chair;
An' Christmas Eve on the Mary Clare
I pitched him a'down the hatch-way stair.
But "Shoutin' and cloutin's nothin' to me,
Nor the hop nor the skip nor the jump," says he,
"For I be walkin' on every quay—"

"So look, boy, look in the dear maid's eyes
And take the true man's hand
And eat your fill o' your whack o' pies
Till you'm starin' up wheer the sea-crow flies
Wi' your head lyin' soft in the sand."



Ask— your fire-chief your building inspector your conscience

Do you dare to be without an Asbestos Roof?

EVEN if you must think about price it has small bearing on this question. Asbestos Roofing is not expensive. For instance, our Flexstone Asbestos Shingles (slate surfaced) which are designed for the average home, cost but a fraction of a cent more per shingle than the ordinary rag-felt composition shingles.

And see what you get for this slight extra cost. A fire-chief will tell you that you get fire-safety—a virtue that is common to all Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings, either in shingle or roll form. Thousands of doubters on this point have been convinced by the famous Johns-Manville blow-torch test and by the fact that these roofings are given highest ratings by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

A building inspector will tell you that you get permanence, for Asbestos is not only fire-proof, but also rot-proof. Asbestos Roofings never need painting or refinishing or any other protective measures.

Finally, if you let your conscience decide, it will surely agree that you cannot give less than the protection of Asbestos to your home or to any structure on which your welfare or prosperity depends.

There is a Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing either in shingle or roll form, for every type of building. (See chart on right.)

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Branches in 59 Large Cities
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JOHNS-MANVILLE
Asbestos Roofing

What Type of Asbestos Roofing?

This chart will help you decide

Kind of Building	Type of Asbestos Roofing	Brand or Trade Name
Small buildings	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles	Flexstone—red or green
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red or green; rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills — Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings*	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Wood Roofing

**Note*—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.

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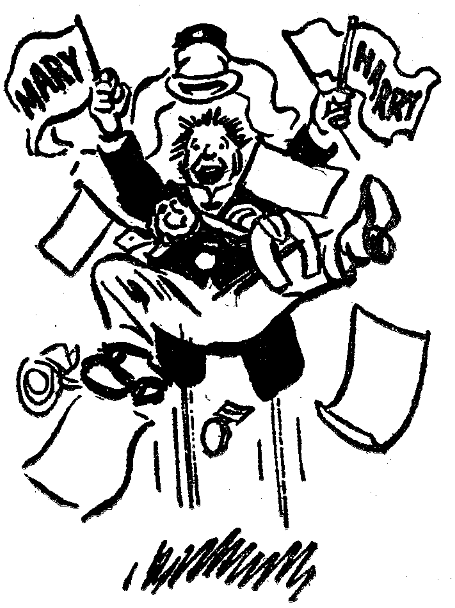
WHEN MARY MARRIED 'ARRY

IT WAS A WEDDING OF POMP, circumstance and general regal magnificence, but the spirit of the times cropped out in democratic references to "Mary and 'Arry," and the crowds mixed a few "joshes" with their cheers. The general tone, of course, of this epoch-making marriage was quite different. "Devotional" and "affectionate" are the adjectives most often suggested by the great mass of English comment. The English Poet Laureate was strangely silent, and that may have been one of the reasons why nearly every journalist in London felt called upon to become a Poet Laureate for the occasion, with the nuptials of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles as his theme. Pages of pictures and columns of superlatives are devoted to the great event. "The whole country scintillates with feeling," proclaims one prose poet who writes of "Emotions in the Abbey," during the wedding. "Romance sprang to life yesterday in the streets of London," rhapsodizes an editorial in the staid *Westminster Gazette*, "transforming for a few hours their drab realities into a world colored by dreams of the brightest and happiest future for the young Princess and her chosen mate." In the enthusiastic words of *The British Weekly*, "Shrove Tuesday, 1922, will be remembered in history as the first date since Peace was signed on which the people in London gave themselves up to unreserved enjoyment."



"HOO-BLOOMING-RAY!"

A sketch artist in the London *Star* thus pictures his own emotions and equipment when the procession hove in sight. He mentions that he wore some "Mary Blue ribbon" around his hat, a "Mary horseshoe" dangling from a ribbon around his neck "to bring 'em luck," some assorted "Mary rosettes" and "Mary medals" and carried "Mary and Harry flags" in his hands.

Taking up "The Scene in the Abbey" during the ceremony, P. Macer-Wright of *The Westminster Gazette*, prefaces his remarks with the observation that "It is no light matter, the marrying of a King's daughter." He proceeds:

> There must have been nearly a score of clergy in the Sacrarium of Westminster Abbey. The Primate, with his great gold cross, was the most important figure. The Precentor was the most picturesque, thanks to the privilege which he enjoyed of carrying a staff on the top of which sat a wooden bird, presumably a dove.
>
> The Primate, the Archbishop of York, the Dean, and the Precentor may be said to have married the Princess to Lord Lascelles. The rest played a purely ornamental part, in golden copes and crimson copes. Their ceremonial functions were almost as limited as those of the best man, who merely produced the ring when it was required, and without fumbling.
>
> Even the congregation was ornamental. This was one of the few occasions on which men were permitted to shine with a superior splendor. The blaze of scarlet came from their coats; the heavy gold epaulettes, the gold lace, the silver braid, the medals and ribbons, the velvet and chains—with these did the men contribute to the parade of "fine feathers."
>
> It was interesting to discover that gold when embroidered on coats has a certain leveling effect; the Lord Chancellor, externally, was the equal of his most junior colleague in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister's breast was thick with gold, and his face beamed. Mr. Asquith, like Mr. Balfour, elected to wear the Trinity House uniform, which is less ornate; has, in fact, a sort of seaworthy breeziness. Many well-known public men shone in the garb of Lords-Lieutenant. There was, indeed, a great variety of costume, and here and there was a cropping-up of khaki.
>
> One of the first of the royalties to come into the church was Don James of Spain, a small boy in a military uniform of black and red, carrying a shako. He was quite alone on the south side of the Sacrarium until the bridegroom arrived, and him he surveyed with immense and unaffected interest. The bridegroom and the best man wore the heavy scarlet of the Guards, and carried the lofty bearskin headgear. The groom wore also, across the scarlet of his tunic, the blue sash of the Garter. He sat just inside the railings, turning his shoulder away from the congregation, until curiosity—or nervousness—led him to glance into the body of the church. Later he looked through the choir and down the nave to see the bride approaching, and a charming spectacle it must have been.
>
> When our royal family arrived in great force, the isolation of the little Spanish prince was at an end, and so was the comfort of Lord Lascelles, who now had to stand. The Sacrarium filled with men and women magnificently apparelled. The Queen was stately in gold, and whenever she moved there was a sparkle of diamonds. Queen Alexandra was graceful and appealing in violet and gold. Both wore the rich blue Garter sash. There were princes in various uniforms and princesses in many colors, and clergy in embroidered copes, at the head of whom had walked the Abbey crossbearer, most beautifully robed of all, in lacquer blue. And all sat down—except the bridegroom and his best man.
>
> Very soon after this the bride came into the body of the church, her "friends and neighbors" being thus duly assembled. The King, drest as a field marshal, accompanied her. It was he who answered the Primate's question: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"
>
> Happily there is no need to describe the bride, for a bride is indescribable. Suffice it to declare that as she stood at the gate of the Sacrarium, as the groom stept out and stood beside her, while the voices of the choristers were heard in the closing lines of the hymn, she looked a very sweet figure—white, virginal, veiled, mysterious, charming.
>
> Behind her stood the bridesmaids, equally indescribable. I am told that their dresses were silver-hued, and at times they appeared silvery to me; but at other times they seemed lilac, and at other times mistily pink. They wore veils like the bride, and carried bunches of sweet peas, and were altogether of the filmy texture which properly belongs to bridesmaids. The first pair were tall, and the third pair wore their hair down their backs.
>
> We listened to the words of the old familiar service, except those allotted to Henry George Charles and Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, which were too softly spoken for the most of us to hear. We listened to the Primate as he delivered his homily to the newly wedded pair. He addrest the bride as "my child." He wished her and her husband "God-speed upon life's pathway."
>
> And when the blessing had been pronounced, the bride and bridegroom, with the King and Queen, the Primate and Dean, and a few others, went through the door at the north of the altar into St. Edward's Chapel, where the register was signed. We, having nothing else to do, listened to the singing of the anthem, especially written for the wedding, the words of which included these phrases:
>
> "Love is strong as Death; many waters can not quench love, neither can the floods drown it.
>
> "Follow after love."
>
> Only when the register had been signed and this anthem had been sung, did we see the face of the bride. It was composed, and the expression was serious. She came down the church, her hand resting on that of her husband, and the bridesmaids followed, as serious-faced as the bride.
>
> In the north transept were half a dozen Gentlemen-at-Arms,

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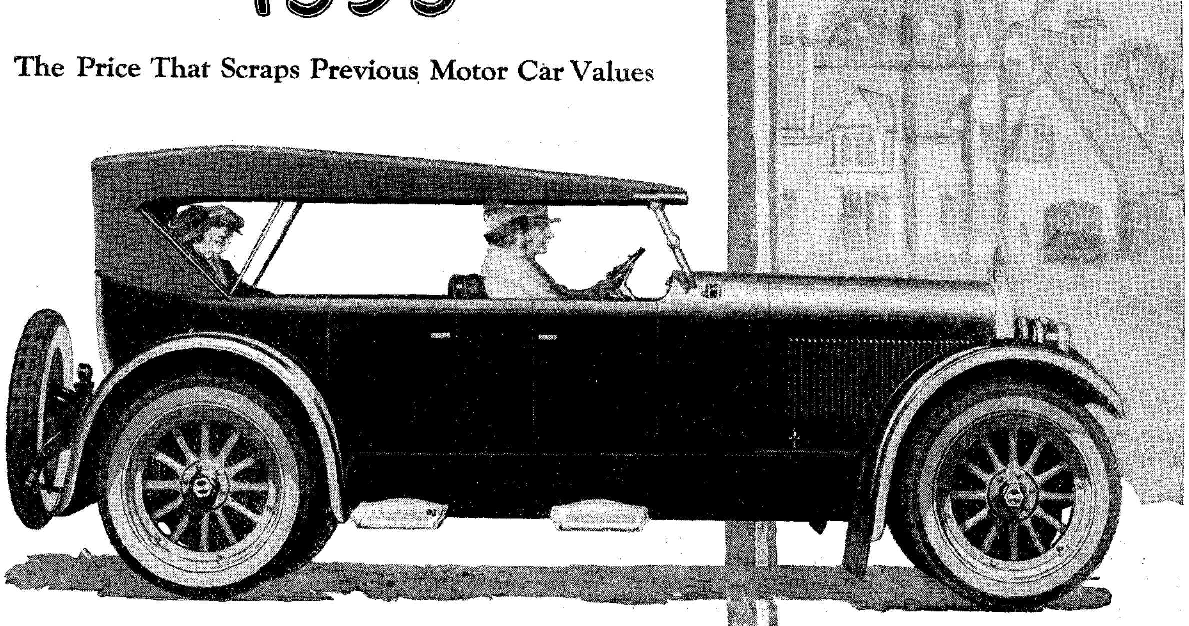
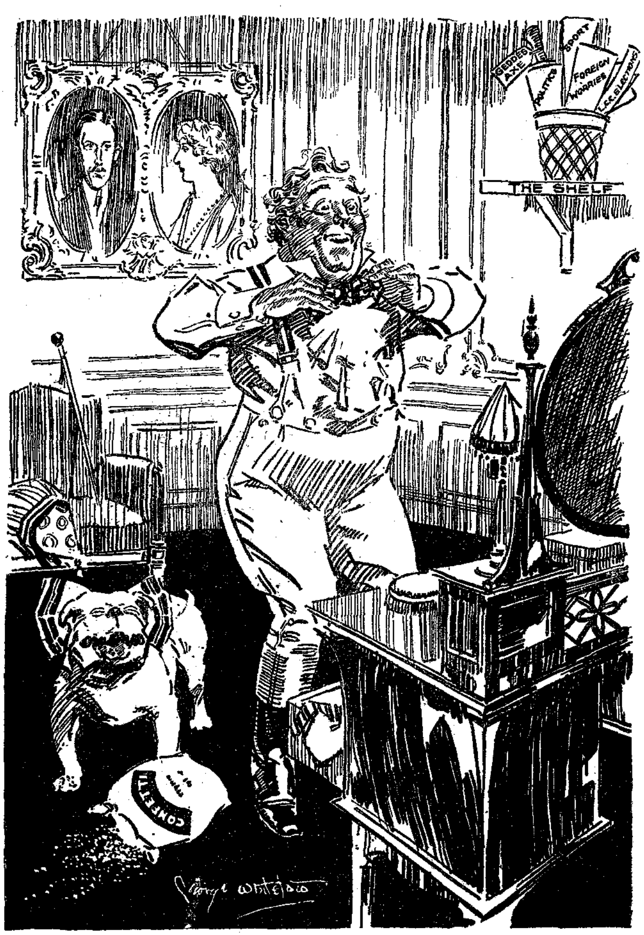


THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND

with gray old faces beneath glittering helmets heaped high with plumes, carrying halberds, grouped behind their standard-bearer. The standard, which bore the cipher of Edward VII, was solemnly lowered to the stone flags as the bridal procession passed.

Lady Diana Manners, who shocked English Society a while ago by turning movie actress, turns reporter for *The Daily Mail*, and celebrates the great event in a two-column article. A wedding day, remarked Lady Diana, belongs traditionally to women, but—



JOY WEEK!

—George Whitelaw in *The Passing Show* (London).

Among the guests at this wedding the tables for once were turned. While the women, tho wearing their best, appeared very much as usual, the men were in their full plumage, so seldom seen and so effective when shown. There is no creation to the art of dressmaking that bears comparison with uniform when competing in pageantry.

It was some consolation to notice that many of the wearers appeared most ill-at-ease in their finery and that some, especially among the Ministerial contingent, had omitted to have their hair cut, and thus created a rather incongruous appearance. But the majority made a brave show and held their feathered hats in their hands with all the easy grace of an accomplished beauty holding her fan.

At last they were all there, and there followed an interval of hushed expectancy. Watches were consulted: 11.2; Queen Alexandra is leaving. Very faintly from far away there came a sound of cheering which approached in a steady crescendo.

The "thundering cheer of the street" welcomed the "Sea-King's daughter from over the sea" as loyally but with longer knowledge and deeper love than when it welcomed her nearly sixty years ago, coming as a bride herself.

When all the royal family were there a consciousness pervaded the congregation of something—or, rather, of some one—who was absent, and in the hushed pause that followed many, many thoughts must have traveled from this, the very heart of the Empire, to the figure of one who seemed for the moment a little lonely, doing at that hour his duty at the outposts.

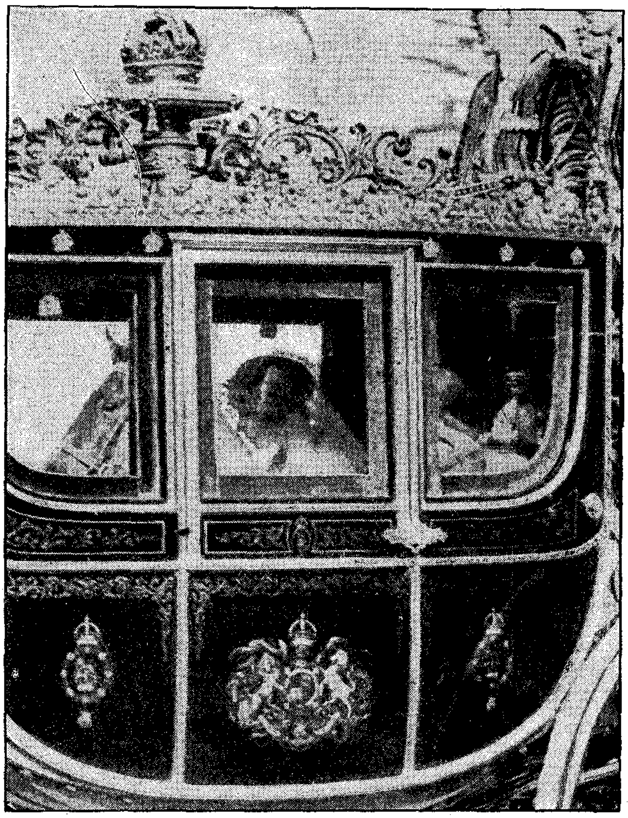
Again through the half-open north door there came a vision, a bright procession flashing past, a brilliant equipage. In the center of it was the King of England, and by his side she who for that day was of far greater importance, the bride. It is not too much to say that the congregation "became conscious of a sudden radiance falling upon the scene, of a transfiguration as tho light were added or good news had arrived."

The bride's arrival is the most poignant moment—the huge concourse of men and women surrounding the frail, veiled figure who is the center of all interest and of all eyes.

There is something mysterious, immaculate, and sacrificial about a young bride that strikes chords in the hearts that are seldom troubled. All eyes were for her, and many failed to notice the glorious vestments of the high ecclesiastics who walked before her bearing symbols of the Church. These took their places stiffly in Gothic niches on one side of the altar, and in their antique copes of embroidered brocades and star-worked velvets looked more medieval and more appropriate to the Abbey's classic beauty than all the pomp and pageantry that surrounded them.

People bivouacked all night, before the wedding-day, outside the railings of Westminster Abbey, in a way that may suggest to American readers the camping-out of fight fans on the night that preceded the great Dempsey-Carpentier fight in New Jersey. The occasion was far different, however, as the lyric and devotional attitude of the reporters reminds us. Throughout the night many of the watchers suffered, enduring, in the words of a writer in *The Morning Post*, "the shrewd wind, the bursts of cold rain." There were others, who—

Journeying from the provinces without the least idea where they might lodge, dozed in the comfortable warmth of the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons, until they were shown out by sympathetic policemen, and became castaways in the inhospitable streets. Early in the morning the millions began to gather. The most of them had no chance of seeing aught save the white plumes of the Guards passing above the heads of the multitude. At Trafalgar Square the crowd was packed so closely that it took one wayfarer three-quarters of an hour to struggle across the road through the dense mass of people. Shoved this way and that, the breath prest out of them, lifted off their feet, their wonderful good-humor, the invincible good-nature, of an English holiday crowd, never failed. "You're no gentleman," said a sadly tried woman. "I couldn't help that," said the man, meekly, and the lady smiled. Miles of people, and all friendly. Miles of people, and all sober.



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"HERE COMES THE BRIDE!"

The crowds caught passing glimpses of the Princess in the magnificent Coach of State. She was very pale when she started on her trip to the Abbey, reports a journalistic observer, but the popular enthusiasm brought the color to her cheeks till she "blushed like a rose."

700 letters

from those who are eating Fleischmann's Yeast

Doctors, mechanics, stenographers, housewives—teachers, nurses, clergymen — farmers, policemen, architects — in all, men and women in 113 different occupations recently wrote about their experiences with eating fresh yeast.

THE reports came from all parts of the United States. Lawyers, artists, lumbermen, wrote in. Housemaids and private secretaries. Dressmakers. Even a boxer told how he had added Fleischmann's Yeast to his daily diet. These 700 letters reflect the growing realization of men and women all over the country that American meals are often lacking in certain essential food factors.

"We now know definitely," writes one of our greatest authorities, "that the regular diet of a large portion of the people of the United States is falling short of maintaining satisfactory nutrition."

This is what has caused fresh yeast to assume such a new and startling importance in our food. Today men and women are getting from Fleischmann's Yeast exactly the food factors they need. For yeast is the richest known source of the necessary vitamin-B.

Fleischmann's Yeast contains elements which build up the body tissues, keep the body more resistant to disease. Also, because of its freshness, it helps in eliminating poisonous waste matter.

It is well known that many of the things we eat have lost their valuable food properties through refining and other such commercial preparation. Fresh yeast has not been subjected to any such process. Fresh yeast gives you the health essential food factors in all the potency of their fresh form. This is what your body tissues crave.

What laxatives can never do

Doctors are agreed that laxatives never remove the cause of the trouble. Indeed one physician says that one of its chief causes is probably the indiscriminate use of cathartics. Fleischmann's Yeast as a fresh food is just the natural corrective you need. Fresh yeast, says a noted doctor, should be much more frequently given in intestinal disturbance, especially if it requires the constant use of laxatives.

Hundreds of men and women who have long been in bondage to laxatives are now free. The addition of Fleischmann's Yeast to their daily diet has restored normal action of the intestines.

The natural way to improve digestion

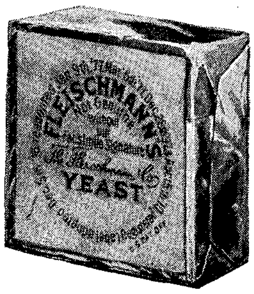
More and more science is coming to look on digestive disturbance not as a separate ailment for which one takes a drug but as a danger signal that something is fundamentally wrong with the habits of eating. The food factors which Fleischmann's Yeast contains in fresh form improve the appetite, stimulate the digestion, and strengthen the entire digestive process.

The ways they liked to eat it best

Some of these 700 men and women did not like the taste of yeast at first. Almost all grew to like it. Most people took it in water. A number liked it in milk. It tastes something like an egg-nog. Many of the men liked it plain. Women liked to make sandwiches with it, or they took it in fruit juices. Two or three liked it in ice cream. One took it in soup. Several liked it in coffee.

Add 2 or 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast to your own daily diet and notice the difference. *Place a standing order with your grocer. 200,000 grocers carry Fleischmann's Yeast. If your grocer is not among them, write to the Fleischmann agency in your nearest city—they will supply you.* Send for free booklet telling what yeast can do for you.

Use coupon, addressing THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 1804, 701 Washington St., New York City.



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Please send me "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet."
(Please write plainly)

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> cheerful and orderly. Overhead the wild, moving sky of spring, and the brisk wind bringing the clangor of bells. Thousands and thousands of people delightedly suffering toil and discomfort and fatigue. For what?
>
> This mighty mass of people—workingmen, clerks, women with babies, girls, ladies in furs, men in silk hats—these were the spectators of the fringes of a solemn and a splendid ceremonial. Within the hushed and dim spaces of the Abbey are gathered together the makers and the rulers of England: prelates of the Church, heads of the Navy and of the Army, men grown old in counsel, statesmen, peers and peeresses, Red Cross sisters, soldiers in full panoply, glimmer of scarlet, bright hues of ladies' attire, orders, insignias, jewels, gold. The floor of the Abbey gleams as bright as the painted windows shine high uplifted in the brown twilight, with here and there a tincture so rich and luminous that it is significant, like a note of music.
>
> To survey that assembly is insensibly to let the eye dwell upon a single countenance, now here, now there, as one and then another emerges upon the attention: the ruddy face of a portly old general; the outline of a sister's face framed in a white coif; the still features of a fine lady, above her high embroidered collar; the Egyptian immobility of the helmeted soldier's profile, as he stands holding his halberd upright; and then there rises into consciousness a strange sense of a common likeness among them all; an impression of a certain careless gravity, as of a people who are so strong they have ceased to think about it.
>
> Perhaps an idle fancy. But, beyond that brilliant company yawns an empty aisle, where hang motionless the tattered flags of old battles, moldering to dust amid the shadows and the silence. Those battles were victories won by the forefathers of the men and women who are smiling and talking low among themselves, waiting for the Princess.

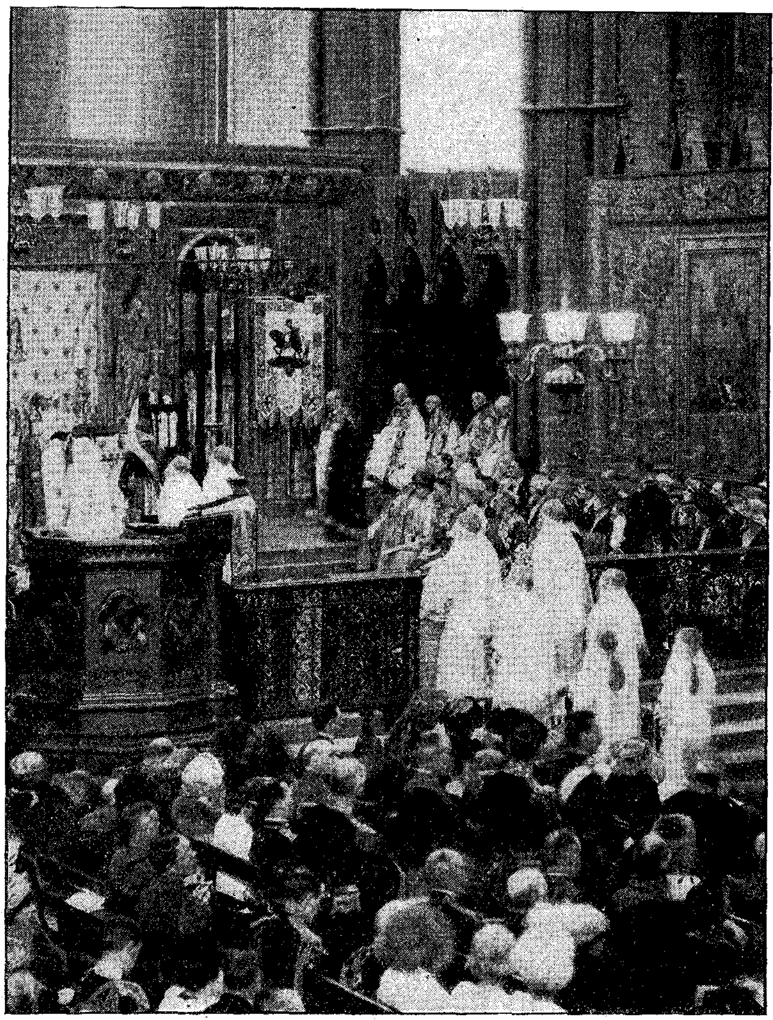


Photo by Kadel & Herbert.

"REGAL GRANDEUR COMBINED WITH SWEET SIMPLICITY."

England's beauty and chivalry attended the wedding, arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, but the keynote of it all, the English observers agree, was the "small, girlish, white-gowned, slightly pathetic figure of the Princess."

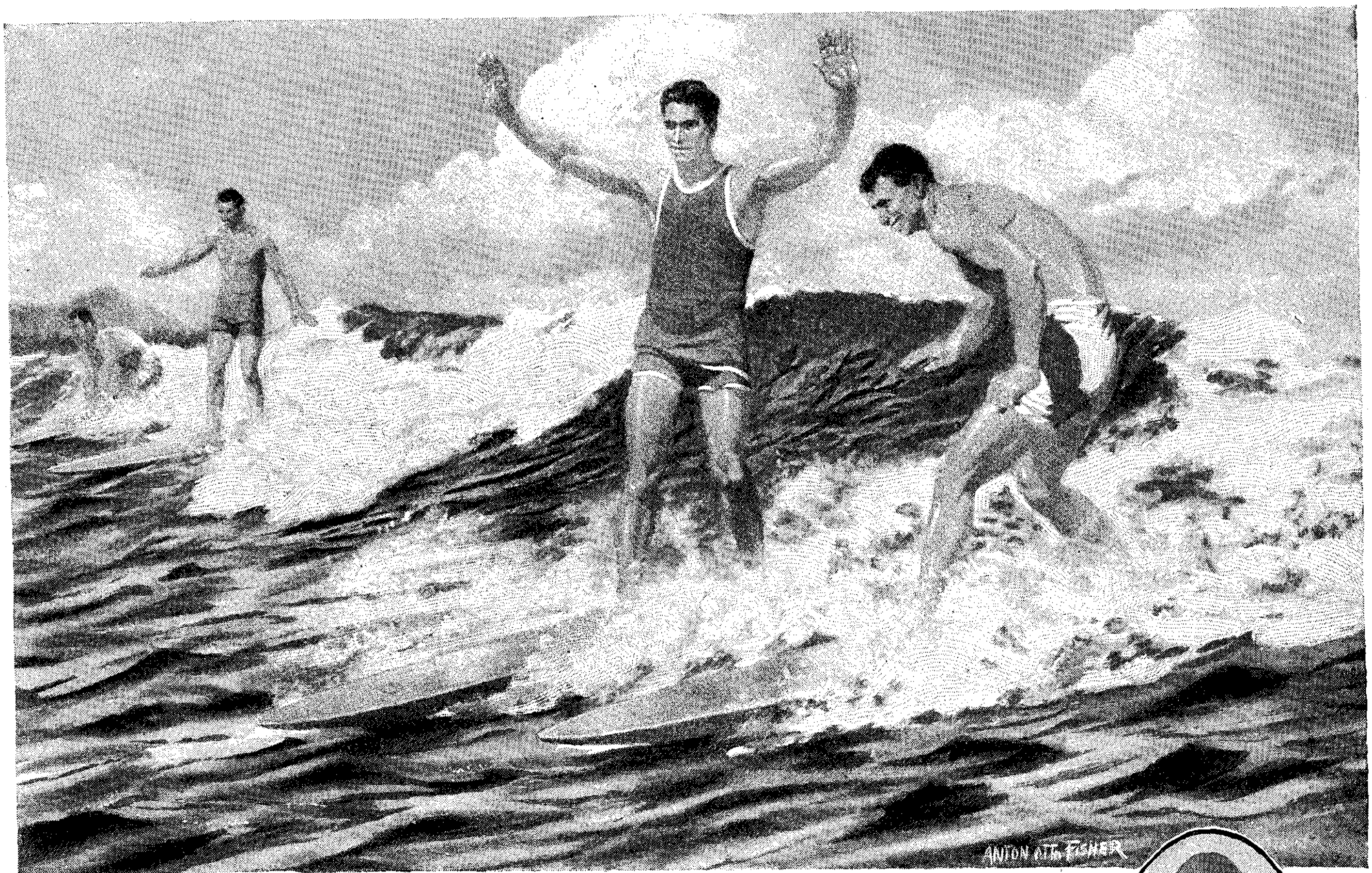
> The organ rolls and thunders. First come the ecclesiastics, gorgeously robed, entering the white and gold of the sanctuary, where the tapers burn with moveless flame upon the altar. Then come the Queen and the royal family; and now is presented a pageant of sumptuous splendor such as the old chroniclers loved to limn in colored words. It is all there, scarce changed save in the fashion of the dress, and the robes of the clergy have changed not at all. Queen Elizabeth in all her glory would not have outshone Queen Mary. Here is a tradition which runs back through the centuries, because the people love to have it so. They love the pageant and the splendor and the magnificence, both as fine things in themselves, and because they mean something. They mean what the struggling happy perspiring thousands outside the Abbey mean, when they throng the streets.
>
> The sacred words are spoken, the music swells, and the boys' voices lift in their incomparable beauty, and then the music rises again. In that brief ceremony the whole might of England has been quietly revealed, as when an athlete suddenly steps into the light. And what is it all for?
>
> It is all for the little lady clothed in white and silver, whose husband is leading her down the altar steps. England greets her because she is England's Princess; and also because the Princess Mary, in that her ceremonial sacrament of marriage, stands for something hidden deep in the heart of England, which yet glows like the rose-red of the painted window yonder, and is bodied forth in the melody that peals about the high arches.
>
> Without the Abbey every window and roof is alive with people, and the cheering sounds, and the huge carved coaches roll by, and the festoons of white flowers swing, and the bells are pealing high. And it is all for the little girl in white, the Princess of England whom all England loves and honors.

A woman reporter for *The Westminster Gazette*, gives this close view, with a special attention to sartorial effects, of the Princess, the bridesmaids and the two queens:

> Princess Mary's bridal dress was of snow-white marquisette, embroidered in a rose design with thousands of seed pearls and tiny diamonds, veils and underdress of cloth of silver, and a double girdle of silver and pearls. The Court train of duchesse satin had tracery embroideries in silver and a border of silver roses, each centered with blue. Cascades of lace softened the train at the sides.
>
> Princess Mary's eight bridesmaids were drest in finest silver lame with side panels of lace to match the elbow sleeves. The broad waist belt was caught at one side with a silver tissue rose entwined with a true lovers' knot in "Princess Mary" blue, and there was also a girdle of silver cord. A wreath of silver leaves and a plain tulle veil formed the headdress.
>
> After the bride and her retinue of silvery clad attendants, the Queen was the most remarked figure. In her gown of gold tissue, brocaded with ivory velvet blossoms, and with the blue Riband of the Garter worn diagonally across the corsage, her Majesty radiated beauty. Her toque of gold tissue mounted on Garter blue chiffon velvet was finished with a full panache of white ostrich feathers tipped with gold.
>
> Queen Alexandra was in her favorite shade of violet, the fabric a rich supple velvet, trimmed with gold, and her hat was a blend of gold and violet. Princess Victoria wore a light gray and silver toilette. The Princess Royal's gown of mole charmeuse was draped with lace of the same color, and her small round hat was of lace and tulle.

The bridegroom, notoriously an almost unnecessary part of a celebration of this sort, comes in for a few kind words. The *Daily Chronicle* presents this tribute, both to himself and to his ancestors:

> He is as English as the English Army. Yes, that is another reason for the great popularity of this marriage. It is not that the war has left English people with any dislike of foreigners as such, but they are delighted that the tradition that royalty should marry royalty has been broken. It was a tradition that gave Germany an excessive and dangerous importance in the courts of Europe, and exercised an unwholesome influence in our politics.
>
> Moreover, it impaired the beauty of marriage by tainting the sacrament of love with that of politics. By adopting the name of Windsor and by giving away his only daughter to one of the great



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DUKE KAHANAMOKU of Hawaii, famous athlete, expert on the surf-board and world champion 100-metre swimmer has discovered still another use for Valspar. Duke Kahanamoku writes:

> Honolulu, T. H., May 3, 1921
>
> "Have used Valspar on my surf-boards for several years, and find that it preserves the wood, because it is waterproof and prevents the water from soaking in. No matter how long the board is used in the water, the Valspar is not affected and does not change color."
>
> DUKE KAHANAMOKU.

Valspar is durable, easy to apply, weatherproof and *waterproof*—"the Varnish that won't turn white."

Valspar's well-known uses—on floors, furniture, woodwork, linoleum, airplanes, boats and railroad trains—are supplemented by countless others such as

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Fishing Rods
Tennis Rackets
Oilskins
Gun Stocks
Snow Shoes
and Skis
Etc., etc.

In fact, anything that's worth varnishing is worth Valsparring.

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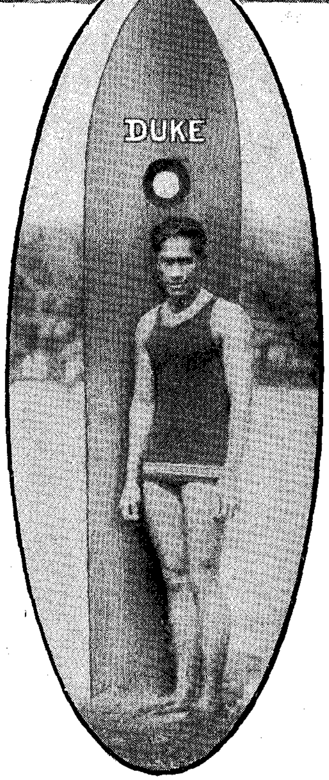

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Lit. Dig. 4-1-22

noble families of the North, the King has symbolized a great change in the spirit of our monarchical institutions.

Throughout the country, says *The Morning Post*, there were echoes of the rejoicings of London. The general whole holiday in the schools, given by the King's special desire, was immensely popular with the juvenile members of the population. At all sorts of gatherings—

> Kindly wishes were exprest for the happiness of the Princess and her husband. Wedding-bells were rung and flags were flown.
>
> Formal rejoicings were rather focussed in particular spots. For instance, localities which have a close association with the royal family or the family of Viscount Lascelles felt a more immediate impulse to give a definite shape to their sentiments of good-will toward the newly wedded pair. At Windsor the atmosphere was one of public rejoicing, altho no special program of festivities was arranged. The royal invitation to attend the ceremony in Westminster Abbey was accorded to the Mayor of Windsor and several of the leading officials at the Castle. The Eton boys, moreover, enjoyed a high holiday at his Majesty's command.
>
> At Balmoral, the highland home of the King, the event was celebrated with a picturesque touch in keeping with tradition. The royal tenantry and residents, headed by clansmen and pipers, marched from the Castle to the top of Craiggowan, where a huge bonfire was lighted. Not for the first time did a joyful blaze illumine this height to celebrate an occasion of national rejoicing. It was on Craiggowan that Queen Victoria ordered the bonfires to be lighted when the tidings of the fall of Sebastopol came.
>
> Last night a merry company of Highlanders formed a circle 'round the blaze, and pledged the health of bride and bridegroom in lusty Highland fashion. Several octogenarians were among the merry-makers. There was quite a personal note about this celebration, as Princess Mary from her early days has been known and loved by these Highland people who live round Balmoral.
>
> On the Harewood estates also there were celebrations. Harewood, the home of Viscount Lascelles, was *en fête*, and tho the weather was cloudy, the sun broke through about the time the wedding was in progress. The villagers took this as a happy omen. In the afternoon about one hundred school children were entertained to tea in the village schoolroom, and were presented with souvenir medals.
>
> On Thursday the tenantry and employees on the Harewood estate are to be entertained by Viscount Lascelles to tea and supper in Leeds Town Hall. More than 500 guests will be present, and will come into the city by charabanc. Between the two meals they will visit a picture-house to see a film of the royal wedding procession.

"A remarkable tribute," notes this writer, was received in the form of a telegram to the Princess Mary, which ran:

> "The Birkenhead unemployed, as loyal citizens, tender hearty congratulations on your wedding with best wishes."

A "unit in the London crowd" that saw the procession is thus significantly described in *The Manchester Guardian Weekly:*

> Typical of many thousands of London women of poor but not poverty-stricken circumstances who had come many miles to see the wedding procession, and intended that they should enjoy themselves, believing that the pageant was all part of their lawful rights as Londoners, was a mother with two children and three female friends from East Ham. She wore (as she mentioned in conversation) four skirts and two petticoats, and her children had each an additional layer of clothes.
>
> It had not rained; the February sun was bright and almost warm, and life for the moment was in flower. It soon became clear by what she said, and by what her friends said about her, that she was a social leader in her district, and she deserved to be, having wit, audacity, and an intense sense of human contact. Of course she had also the traditional old London lore. "When the soldier goes *so*, sharp, it means that rialty is coming, and when you see a hunting party in a red coat with a top 'at by himself its rialty again. Why ain't the police put down the sand?"
>
> She wore a faded velvet long coat with big buttons, but some fastenings tied by tape, and a rabbit-skin muff. Her test of worth was whether people could smile or not. "Coo-ee," she cried to a hard-faced old lord as his carriage pushed past; "'ere we are, Henery—smile at your Susie. Not him! He don't smile once a month, for all his money."
>
> She and her friends cheered most of the guests in a gay, friendly and cynical sort of way. "There y'are. 'Oorah! I do like to see a kerrage and pair after all them motors. Put on your gloves, dear; you'll be there in a minute. Nice, ain't you?" she approved, but critically.
>
> Once she was really shocked, declaring that the footman had wiped his nose on his glove, and that wasn't manners.
>
> It was extraordinary to see how her chaffing broke down before Queen Alexandra. "Ow, you *dear* old dear!" she cried as the coach went slowly past. "That's her—always goes slow so you can see her. She'd stick her head out of the carriage window if she got half a chance." About Queen Mary she said: "Naice, sitting there with her two sons."
>
> She had some sharp things to say about many of the eminent people who went past, but she cheered "Lord George" (as she called the Premier) and wondered what the funny coat all gold that he was wearing was given to him for. "Hallo," she shouted to a very grand lady in a carriage; "who's that with you? That ain't your husband, Flossie! Nice carry-on at a royal procession! I'm going to put a lot to-dy down in my dictionary. I'm keeping a dictionary, you know—same as Margot."
>
> "You mean a diary, mother," corrected her son.
>
> "Dictionary or diary is all one to me. It won't half make a sensation in East Ham when it's published, I tell you."
>
> This was greeted with great joy by her friends, who now numbered the whole of the ledge on which she was seated and all the railings and a good bit of the pavement. She got a little out of hand when she elaborated the possible consequences of this wedding and other weddings that she knew about, but the crowd somehow indicated when she was too Hogarthian and she said, "Well, I'm going to talk genteel now, just like I did before. There he is! Al-fred, wiv your fevvered hat and jewels, here we are. We're all here. Smile a bit, can't you?"
>
> She prophesied what she was going to say when the Princess would pass. "'Princess—Princess Mary. You'll be Mrs. Lascelles, my love, in a minute,' and when she hears me shouting out she'll stick her head out of the window thinking it's a bomb going off. You'll see." But when the Princess came along, her glittering escort and grand coach collecting all the sunshine out of the dark lavender sky, and we had a glimpse of the delicate costume and the bright face with a wavering smile, the lady from East Ham just said, as all the rest of the people there, "O-o-o—luvly!"

WORKMEN WHO BECAME STOCKHOLDERS TO VOTE FOR THEIR BOSS

THERE IS A STREET RAILWAY PRESIDENT in Philadelphia whose fairness so appealed to the men under him that they bought 10,000 shares of transit stock so that their votes might keep him from being "fired." He is T. E. Mitten, President and General Manager of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and it seems to be the idea of the men who work for him that he is a first-rate man for the job. When the stockholders of the Company met on March 15th, telegraphs a correspondent of the New York *World*, they faced a situation perhaps unique both in the history of street railroading in America, and in the history of corporation business. It was the chief task of the stockholders to choose a directorate that would either retain or oust Mr. Mitten, and the verdict was to retain. It seemed not so long ago, we are told, that the new directorate would be chosen for the express purpose of removing President Mitten. Then, on March 15, the banker, the merchant and the business man, figuratively at least, met around the ballot-box and swapped votes with the conductor, the track-walker and the venerable colored gentleman whose job it is to scrub the floors of the railway cars, with the result that Mr. Mitten stays. These workers controlled 10,000 shares of stock, writes J. E. Craig, in the *New York Evening Mail*. And, as he observes:

> That's a good many shares—10,000. Small enough in comparison with the total of 600,000, but a bigger single holding than anybody else can muster at the moment. It represents every man, woman and child in the company's employ. It was paid for out of wages earned in the company's service. And every last share of it was voted for Mitten.
>
> Somehow or other the word got out among the "boys" the other day that a scheme was on to fire the boss. And the "boys" decided they were going to be at the firing. So they dug out the Liberty Bonds and the treasury notes and the gold certificates and the cash in the fund they had saved up against sickness and death and bought stock.
>
> "And when folks get to talking about stockholders," they said grimly, "why, that means us!"
>
> Unprecedented! Unheard of! Here are organized labor and

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unorganized labor working side by side in a public service concern lining up for a fight to the finish on the side of the boss!

The reaction of the small investing public to this dramatic gesture was instantaneous. Most of the stock was scattered about the city. The greater part of it was voted, with the men's in behalf of Mr. Mitten. He was backed by a total of 450,000 shares out of 600,000.

The reasons are not hard to find. For ten years Philadelphia has enjoyed a traction service uninterrupted by strikes or labor difficulties. It has steadily improved in equipment and efficiency. Ten years ago it was in financial straits, and the $30,000,000 invested in its paid-up stock threatened to become almost a total loss. To-day it has a handsome surplus, the men are well paid, the stockholders are assured of substantial dividends and the system is held up to the world as a model of efficiency in management.

These are advantages which the small investor is likely to see quicker than the more conservative banker. He was inclined to regard the fight for control of the directorate as a struggle between the banker's innate conservatism and the liberalism of Mr. Mitten. And, as between the two, he favored Mitten liberalism on the sole ground that it got results where old, conservative methods have brought disturbance and traction chaos to other cities—brought them to Philadelphia until Mitten came.

The voluntary decision of the men to come to the support of their chief in a practical way is not the first evidence of their unusual interest in the affairs of the company. Two years ago, when it needed a large sum of money, they offered to lend the amount out of their own savings fund, an offer which was declined by the company for prudential reasons.

MR. MITTEN, WHO DIDN'T GET IT.

This traction president's cooperative system is so popular with his employees that, largely through their efforts, a recent attempt to "fire" him from the presidency of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was beaten by an overwhelming majority.

They offered to buy the 10,000 shares of stock out of this same fund, but Mr. Mitten dissuaded them, so they drew on another account, their sick relief fund, for the money. Mr. Craig adds:

While these are extraordinary evidences of a fine morale among the workers they are not the only ones, or even the most significant. The visitor from other cities is imprest with the alertness, the courtesy and the unflagging cheerfulness of the trainmen. Perhaps it can be illustrated best by the story of the motorman and the driver of a coal truck.

Instead of "bawling out" the driver for blocking the track, the motorman stuck his head out of a window and yelled to him:

"Say, Bo, there are sixty-one people in this car, and if you don't give 'em a chance they'll all be late to work."

The teamster grinned, turned to one side and let the car pass.

Or perhaps better to the point is the story of "Old Andy," who at sixty-one was always on the job as a crossing watchman and who never was known to loaf. When somebody asked him why he was so punctual, he replied:

"Maybe you don't know, laddie buck, that I'm a stockholder in this she-bang. I gotta look out for my dividends."

"You boys seem to think a whole lot of this chap Mitten," a stranger said to-day to a motorman on a North Eight Street surface car. "How does it happen?"

"Well," was the instantaneous answer, "he always done the square thing by us and we're going to do the square thing by him."

It wasn't always so. Up to 1910 the service frequently was disrupted by strikes. The company was a football of local politics and it was on the verge of bankruptcy. In desperation the directors invited E. T. Stotesbury to take charge. He made his acceptance contingent upon the employment of Mr. Mitten as manager. He had become attracted to Mr. Mitten because of his successes in the West.

Before taking hold Mr. Mitten insisted that the road must be divorced from politics, and made three promises: (1) to give the public adequate transportation; (2) to recognize the efforts of motormen and conductors with increased wages as increased efficiency made it possible; (3) to build up the property and insure the investors a return upon the $30,000,000 of capital actually paid in.

All these conditions were made a matter of city record as conditions upon which a $10,000,000 bond issue was approved. Large stock holdings of politicians were broken up and purchased by small investors, so that ownership passed substantially into the hands of the public.

The cooperative plan was extended to all employees. An agreement was reached whereby the basis of pay was to be built upon the average wages of all classes of similar labor in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. The company's books were thrown open to show the men that they were being fairly treated.

Wages grew from 23 cents an hour for trainmen to 72 cents an hour at the peak of war prices. And then, to show how substantial the system was and how satisfactory, they were reduced until they are now 64 cents, without a struggle or an evidence of bitterness.

Realizing that wages in the four cities must fall and yet that Philadelphia workers' super-efficiency ought to be compensated, Mr. Mitten went before the men with a new proposition:

He told them it was no more than right that the stockholders should receive a fair dividend upon their investment, after all the fixt charges, operating expense, depreciation, sinking fund and similar obligations had been met.

Then he proposed that by their own increased efficiency, making possible a decreased operating cost of approximately $1,000,000, they should earn a greater net income for the company. In return he would ask the company to give them a "cooperative wage dividend" that should not for this year exceed 10 per cent. of the payroll.

The men unanimously accepted. They pledged themselves to try to make the great saving required. The next question, and the one which hangs upon the stockholders' decision on March 15, is largely whether company will indorse the arrangement.

In the years of the Mitten management the most cordial relations have existed between the workers and the company. The men are free to organize in any way they see fit. Some of them have done so in locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Their main dealings, however, are through shop committees.

Every complaint is handled by a system of conferences between these committees and representatives of the employers. There is a provision that, when these can not agree, the matter will be submitted to arbitration. Not a single dispute, however, has progressed so far as to require an arbiter.

The whole arrangement hinges about the personality of Mr. Mitten. The son of a poor, English immigrant, he knew nothing but poverty as a boy. He worked his way up from a telegraph operator at an Indiana railroad station to a railroad executive in Chicago, where he succeeded in straightening out some of the most complicated financial and industrial troubles.

Mr. Mitten is a large, powerful, well-groomed man in the middle fifties, but looking much younger. He eats, sleeps, plays and works with his business. He maintains his private apartments on the same floor of a hotel building with the executive offices of the company.

The hardest working man on the P. R. T. is its president and general manager.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *World* reports the recent "show down" that left President Mitten in charge and adds that—

The election puts an end to a fight against President Mitten which has been waged by five "insurgent" directors who had declared against what they termed "one man" management of the company. They also contended that the company's finances did not warrant Mr. Mitten's recent promise that a 6 per cent. dividend would be declared this year. The five directors were ousted by the vote.

In return for the support tendered President Thomas E. Mitten and his cooperative system of management, the employees of the company were given representation on the board when John W. McElroy, was elected a director. He is President of the Employees' Cooperative Welfare Association, whose members recently bought 10,000 shares of stock from their earnings and turned the proxies over to the President.

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"BAD POWER FACTOR!!"—that fearsome electrical bogey which boosts your power bill and eats up the power company's profits. It is as mysterious as witchcraft and demands the same "cure"—plain, common sense.

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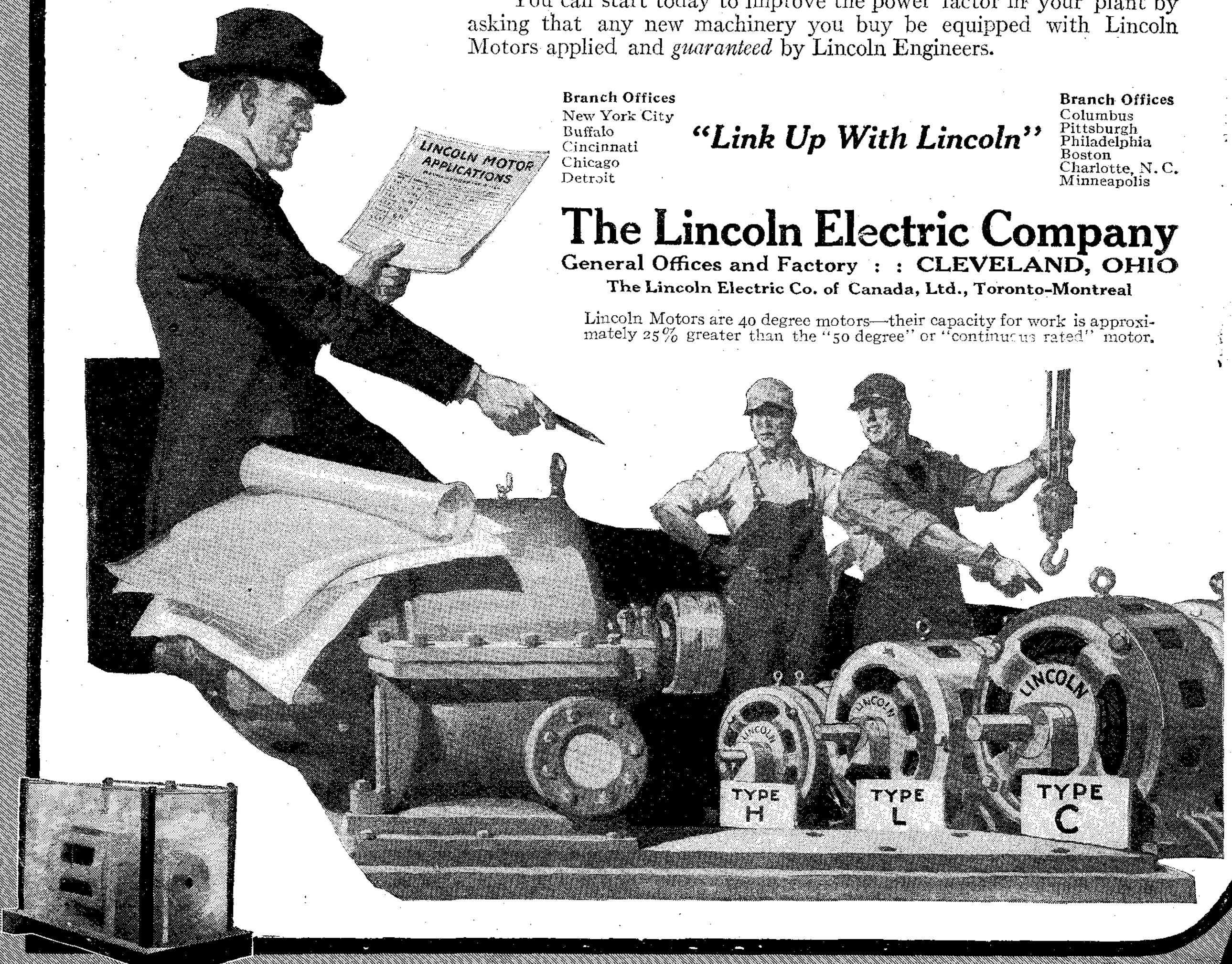
If this Lincoln method had been generally used in applying motors to machinery there would be practically no such thing as "bad power factor." Millions of dollars would be saved to power users and power plants as well, where it is now wasted because of motors which are the wrong size, or the wrong type, or both.

You can start today to improve the power factor in your plant by asking that any new machinery you buy be equipped with Lincoln Motors applied and *guaranteed* by Lincoln Engineers.



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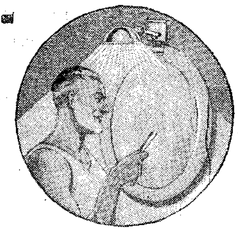

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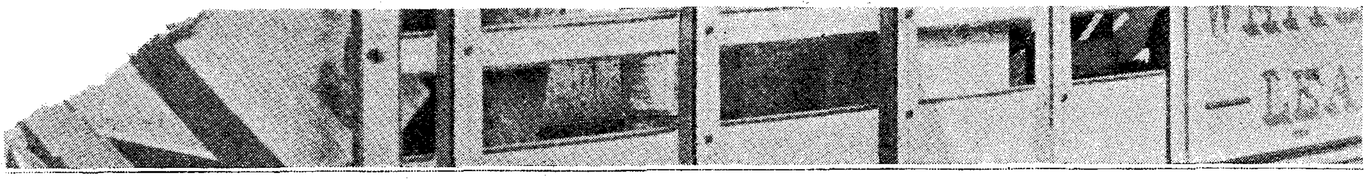
SOME IMMIGRANT "GOATS" WHO CAN'T BE NATURALIZED

ABOUT 19,000 foreign-born residents of the United States were refused American citizenship in 1921. Suppose, in order to find out what that means to the general pursuit of happiness in these United States, that the fortunes of each of these would-be but barred-out Americans are linked up with a family of four. That's 76,000 people—enough to populate a considerable city—disappointed by our Government in the last fiscal year. The total for the last ten years would be 760,000, which is more people than there are in North Dakota. The bearing of all this on our national well-being, observes Paul Lee Ellerbe, formerly Chief Naturalization Examiner at Denver, lies in the fact that "disappointed people are a kind of nuisance, even when they are as voiceless and patient and forgiving as the foreign-born population of America. They are a kind of slow poison." A standard of reasonable efficiency demands that we turn out no more of them than necessary, says Mr. Ellerbe. He proceeds, in the *Outlook* (New York), to present a question, and some answers:

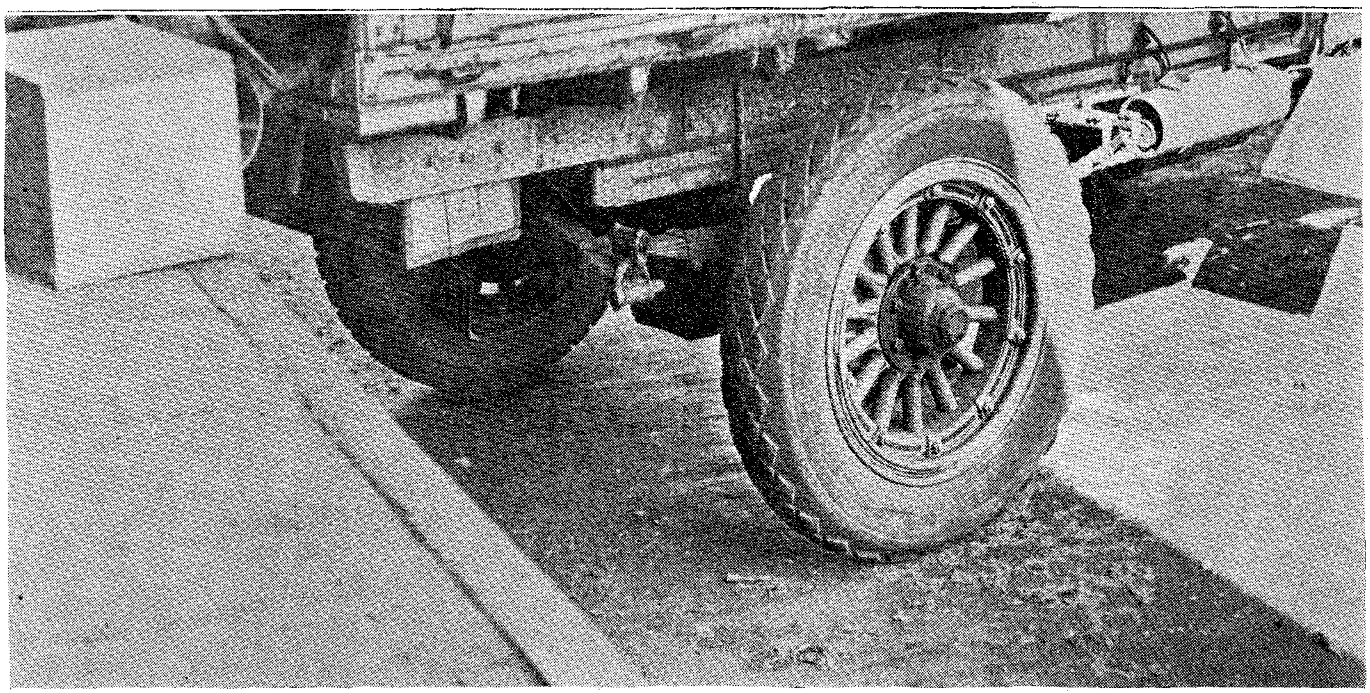
> Was it necessary to disappoint these 760,000? If it was, we've got a good thing in our elaborate protective machinery, with its official force of 2,772, its 393,888 documents examined, its million pieces of mail handled, and half a million people interviewed per annum.
>
> Well, it wasn't.
>
> Of the fifteen reasons for denial enumerated by the Commissioner, two go unequivocally into the merits of the matter. "Immoral Character" and "Ignorance." "Immoral Character" speaks for itself. And "Ignorance" covers those who didn't appear to know enough to exercise the rights of citizenship intelligently. Those are real reasons why we need a naturalization service: to keep out the morally undesirable and those who don't care enough about us to understand our system of government. How many of them did that official force of 2,772 find during 1921? A little more than half a one apiece. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, out of 182,637 who applied. A trifle more than one per cent.
>
> What were the other 17,142 citizenship seekers denied for?
>
> By far the largest number, 5,215, almost one-third, for—what would you suppose? "Want of Prosecution." That is, they paid their money, filed their petitions for naturalization, and then gave up. If there was any way to make Congress realize the poignancy and the volume of deferred hope hidden behind those figures (for one year alone!), things might be changed. It can only be suggested here.
>
> Why did they give up, these 5,215 alien friends who spent their money and their time getting themselves legally on record to the effect that they wanted to be Americans? Out of an intimate and extended personal knowledge I give you the answer for nearly all of them in two words: Red tape. If you had it wound about your neck as tightly as I used to have to help wind it about theirs, you'd give up too.
>
> The whole of the naturalization routine is printable only in a neat gray pamphlet, but consider the simplest possible statement of the most important parts of it.
>
> Leaving entirely out of consideration the great gaunt West, where some of the naturalization courts hold hearings only once a year, and where I have known homesteaders, too poor to own horses and waiting for citizenship in order to prove up on their land, walk twenty-five miles every time they were called to court—leaving all that out entirely, consider what you'd have to do if you were an alien and applied for citizenship anywhere in the United States.
>
> The actual work of naturalization is done by the courts. The report before me says that there were 2,265 of them attending to it in 1921. The first thing would be to go before the clerk of one within whose jurisdiction you resided, pay a dollar, and file a declaration of intention, or first paper, declaring your intention to renounce your own country and, in due time, to join this one.
>
> Then, not less than two nor more than seven years thereafter, you'd follow that up by paying four dollars and filing in the same or, in case you had moved, in another court a petition stating that you had been in the United States at least five years and in the State of filing at least one year, and that you were attached to the principles of the Constitution, and a good deal more. You'd have to have two witnesses, citizens of the United States, verify your petition by signing affidavits to the effect that they had known you five years in this country and had personal knowledge that you were a person of good moral character, etc.
>
> That done, you and your witnesses—who might very possibly have stood in line for many hours to get to the clerk's desk—would have to go to the office of the Chief Naturalization Examiner and be thoroughly examined all over again. This might be the same or another day. Very frequently it's another day, and takes the whole of it, for you and your witnesses. And often you have to pay the wages your witnesses lose, and their traveling expenses, if a journey is necessary on filing day and then on examination day.
>
> Yes, and then again on hearing day, and if your case happens to be continued, on two hearing days, or more. For the next step is the hearing of your case in open court before the judge, at least three months after you filed your petition.

You'd have to see all that in terms of human beings, says the ex-examiner, to know what it means. But perhaps the foregoing bare outline will give a hint of why 5,215 petitions were denied in 1921 for "want of prosecution" and at the same time serve as a background for explanation of the other causes of denial. The next largest cause is labeled "Miscellaneous":

> Four thousand six hundred and fifty-two under that. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six of these, the Commissioner says, were "reported denied because claimed exemption from military service on account of alienage." The reasons for the denial of the other 2,916 would require an article in themselves. They are akin to those examined here.
>
> Then comes "Incompetent Witnesses." Three thousand and fifty-eight cases denied for that. The witnesses turned out



THEY REDUCE YOUR TRUCK DEPRECIATION



Actual photograph of Goodyear Cord Truck Tires in the service of the National Lead Company of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

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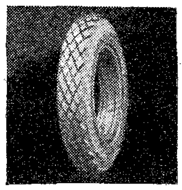
> ***"We have used Goodyear Cord Truck Tires on two of our trucks and are thoroughly satisfied with their service and qualities of durability and dependability. There has been less truck depreciation and we believe the equipment will lengthen the life of the trucks considerably. Our trucks haul daily between Salem and Boston, in all conditions of weather, over country roads and through narrow, congested city streets and yards. Goodyear Cord Tires have aided materially in solving our hauling problem."***
>
> **—A. F. CURTIS, Comptroller, National Lead Company of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts**

MANY users of Goodyear Cord Truck Tires have noted what the National Lead Company here reports, that the cushioning action of these buoyant tires prolongs the life of the truck and cuts down bills for replacements and repairs.

They furnish a great measure of protection to the valuable mechanism of the truck, especially in city and interurban hauling, over unequal pavements. They protect the truck and the driver, the load and the road, and their resilience lasts.

They are strong, rugged tires, too. Between them and ordinary pneumatics for motor trucks, there is a world of difference. They are designed to keep their full strength always under the load, and to be strongest where the utmost stress occurs.

The patented Goodyear method by which they are built up, with the cord plies laid in groups alternating in direction and insulated by layers of pure rubber reduces internal friction and keeps them cool, so that in hard, fast service, they wear and wear and wear.



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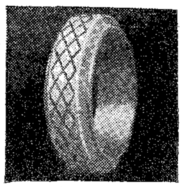

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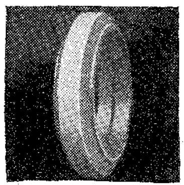

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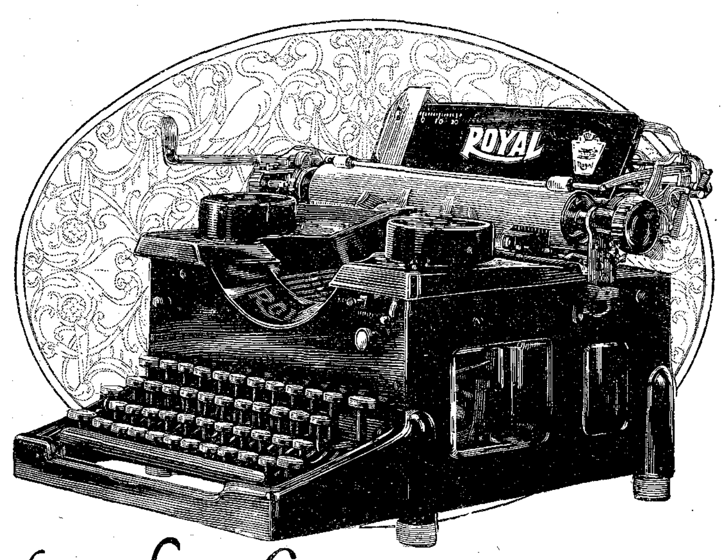
GOODYEAR



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PERSONAL GL

Continued

not to have the personal knowledge of the applicants required by the statute. Nearly all of them thought they had it; swore they had it; acted in good faith. I have examined thousands of them, and I know that to be true. Wouldn't you think that when it was discovered that they were honestly mistaken the men whose petitions they verified would be allowed to go out and get other, competent witnesses to take their places and go on and complete the process begun so often at the cost of so much time and money and inconvenience? How would the great Republic suffer? But not a bit of it. The 3,058 petitions so verified all had to be denied, the time spent wasted, and the (at least) $12,232 paid in lost. (Heaven only knows what the amount really was—it might easily have run to $100,000 with wages what they were.)

And the only thing the applicants could do was to begin again by filing new petitions. And in the meantime of course the declarations of intention of many of them had expired and had to be renewed, and that meant an additional delay of just two years. No wonder some of them feel that they are caught in a vicious circle of alienage, from which there is no escape.

Perhaps you will turn hopefully to the next most important heading in the Commissioner's table of figures. You will not find sustenance there for our American quality of optimism. You will learn from it that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 1,848 petitions for naturalization were denied on account of "Declaration Invalid." "Declaration" is declaration of intention, or first paper. Most of these 1,848, and all other invalid declarations, were either invalid the day they were made, on account of the mistakes of the clerks who issued them, or became invalid by the lapse of the statutory seven years, and in either event should not have been accepted by the clerks, who subsequently permitted their holders to use them as bases for petitions for naturalization. But just the same this whole army of people had to go through all the process I have outlined and get an official order of denial over the hand of the Court before they could find that out.

Six hundred and twenty-five cases were denied because of "Petitioners' Motion"; that is, the people who filed them asked that they be denied—for some reason or other gave up hope and withdrew.

"Deceased." Five hundred and thirty-three of those in 1921. One would like to know how long their petitions had been pending when they died.

Then comes "Insufficient Residence," with 313 turned back for that. They had not "resided continuously within the United States for five years and within the State for one year immediately preceding the dates of their petitions." Some of them went back to the old countries for visits, some of them left the States in which their petitions were filed on business trips and for other reasons. But they didn't conceal it. If they couldn't be naturalized, why not tell them so and save them all that journeying and standing in line and filing and paying and oath taking?

I suppose it's because they aren't Americans and rarely protest, and the rest of us are too concerned with other matters to protest for them.

"Already a Citizen." Doesn't it seem

that we could devise some way whereby a man who was already a citizen of a nation as intelligent as this one could establish his title to that status without going through the complicated process of applying for what he already had and setting in motion the whole machinery of a court? Yet 274 citizens of the United States, in order to prove themselves such, had to do just that during the year under consideration. They were people the record of whose naturalization had been destroyed, who came into citizenship through the operation of some obscure or ambiguous statute, etc., etc. The Naturalization Service investigated the facts in the case of every one of them. Why not confer upon that service the power to issue immediately at the close of such investigations satisfactory proofs of citizenship? It is very much better equipped to pass upon points of this kind than are the courts, which in 99 per cent. of such cases only follow its recommendations, anyhow.

To carry on the story, 261 of them were denied without protest in 1921 for "No Jurisdiction." Which simply means that careless clerks let them file (and pay!) in the wrong courts, or else that they had to move to other parts of the country after filing and were penalized for it.

A CLOSE-MOUTHED TELEPHONE

NO TALES are told by the form of telephone-attachment devised by Gen. Geo. O. Squier, of the U. S. Army. Confidential secrets and intimate business matters can be discust freely over the telephone henceforward—and no one except the persons concerned will be the wiser, we are told by a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). This appliance will be of importance as a means of secret communication in warfare, but it will be of equal value to the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker who desire to talk over business affairs with their bankers or brokers without danger of eavesdropping. We read:

> The apparatus is incased in a small wooden box and hooks directly to the bell box of the telephone. Once adjusted and in place, the superphone is ready for constant service. It does not require any readjustment at regular intervals. It occasions no more bother than the ordinary telephone so far as upkeep is concerned. All the user has to do is to close a switch or press a button to connect in the superphone in place of the ordinary phone. A special advantage is that it permits a number of secret telephone conversations to be carried on simultaneously over the same line without interfering with each other.
>
> The mechanism is operated according to the principles of wired wireless, by which high-frequency alternating currents are employed that are modulated at the transmitting end by speaking into an ordinary microphone, and are detected at the other end of the communication system by the ordinary radio instruments which ultimately transmit the sounds to an ordinary telephone receiver. Speech is transmitted by this new invention even more distinctly and clearly than by the ordinary telephone. Long-distance conversations can be carried on where the speakers are several hundred miles apart by the use of a very small amount of electrical energy.

The New Shoe
with 25 years history

IMAGINE a shoe with moccasin comfort and metropolitan smartness : : *IMAGINE* a shoe with all the beauty which fashion demands and every feature which the most exacting medical and surgical authority can suggest : : *IMAGINE* a shoe that you will be proud to wear —a shoe that makes your feet and ankles slender and shapely : : *IMAGINE* a shoe that can be worn all day long, which leaves your feet rested and ready for dainty and elegant *Sorosis* Evening Slippers. There you have

THE A. E. LITTLE SHOE

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, a shoe was introduced, that met with favor in this country and in Europe. It was the first woman's shoe to be branded with a trade-mark, as proof of the maker's confidence in his product. Because of its popularity, imitations appeared. The courts soon decided that the name *Sorosis* on a shoe was for the protection of the public, and the use of any name resembling it was a violation of the law.

Because the A. E. Little Company—makers of *Sorosis* Shoes—were the only shoe manufacturers who maintained an experimental laboratory and made their own lasts, America's most eminent surgeons requested this company to collaborate with them in designing a shoe for suffering feet. Their united efforts resulted in the development of the *Sorosis Orthopedic.* In a period of less than two years, twenty-two thousand prescriptions for this shoe were written by New York physicians and filled at the New York store, alone.

The orthopedic *Sorosis* is not beautiful, as are the other *Sorosis* shoes and slippers. But out of the A. E. Little Company's 25 years of shoe study, experiment, and manufacture, has now grown a new kind of shoe, for work and play—the A. E. LITTLE SHOE. It not only satisfies the prescription of the most conscientious surgeon—but it also is beautiful.

With the purpose of bestowing the greatest good among the greatest number, the sale of the A. E. LITTLE SHOE will not be limited to *Sorosis* stores or departments, but will be opened to all reputable shoe merchants who will carry a full range of sizes and widths to insure proper fitting; and the price is only $12.50. Consult your dealer or send for information direct to us.

NOTE ONE : : The A. E. LITTLE laced boot is recommended for morning or all day wear. This not only gives proper support to the foot in work or play, but also sustains the ankle and keeps it from swelling. For afternoons, the oxfords may well be chosen.

NOTE TWO : : If your family physician has not heard or read about the A. E. LITTLE SHOE in the advertising pages of the Journal of the American Medical Association, please refer him to us for full information.

Catalog upon request

A. E. LITTLE CO.

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449 Fifth Avenue, New York

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out to the Far Places

—and even to this remote mountain hunting lodge

OVER land, over sea, swift and tireless as light itself, speed marvelous "wireless-programs" broadcasted from radio-transmitting stations in all parts of the country.

Wherever you live you can enjoy the city's most inspiring advantages—day after day—thanks to the wonderful service of the Magnavox Radio.

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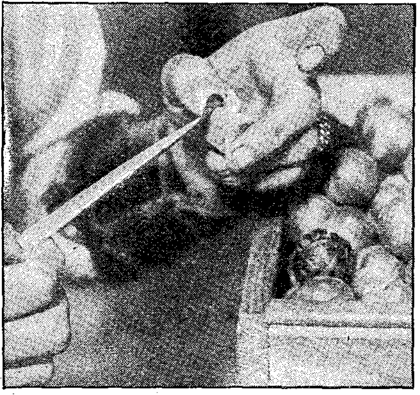
Radio brings it
MAGNAVOX tells it

SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

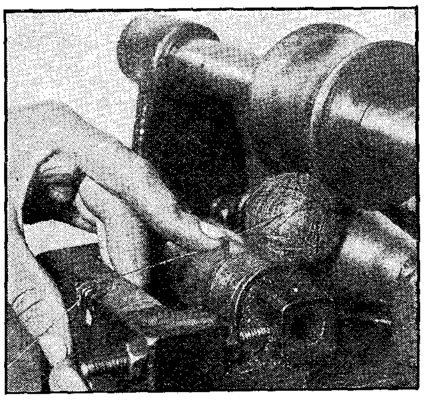
PUTTING THE "GO" IN GOLF-BALLS

THE light and slender club swings through the air, without much more force, it might seem, than when a man switches off grass-tops with a walking-stick; but the little white ball is lifted from the ground and sails away, easily, further than Babe Ruth can pound a baseball with his big, heavy club. The secret of the golf-ball's flight depends somewhat upon the skill of the wielder of the driver, but far more upon the construction of the small white ball, that sometimes seems fairly to have a life of its own. Golf, according to recent statistics, bids fair to become the most generally played American game, next to baseball, and the reason for its popularity, we are assured, lies in the ability to manufacture cheap and good golf-balls. The game of golf antedates any records of its origin, says an authority who writes in *The India Rubber World* (New York). For centuries the game's popularity was limited by the expense of the balls used, which only wealthy players could afford. For hundreds of years before the middle of the last century, says the writer, as quoted in *The Sporting Goods Dealer* (St. Louis):



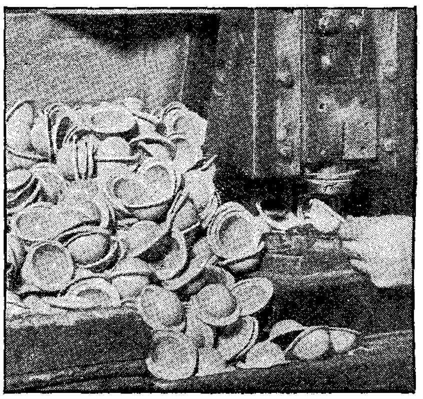
Illustrations by courtesy of "The India Rubber World."

COMPRESSING THE CORES.

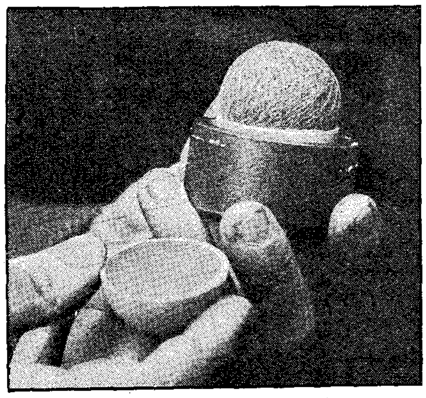


A CLEVER MACHINE FOR WINDING.

> Golf-balls were made of hand-sewed bull's hide, with seams turned toward the inside. The leather coverings were then tightly compacted with feathers. The size of the old feather ball was approximately $1^{11}/_{16}$ inches in diameter.
>
> In 1848, gutta-percha balls were first introduced into Europe, Sir Thomas Moncrieff, an English enthusiast, being generally credited with having conceived the idea of making golf-balls of that material. It is claimed that the Rev. Robert A. Paterson, in 1845, rolled gutta-percha clippings into a ball, which he painted and used on the links. Gutta-percha balls soon became popular, as their price was about one-fifth that of the original feather balls. Golf thus was brought within the reach of many, and the number of devotees increased. In making the gutta-percha ball, the gutta was boiled until soft, and then rolled by hand until smooth and round. Its flight, however, was never true and, strange to relate, the more it was knocked and hacked about, the more the flight seemed to improve. This suggested to some one that the surface of the ball be nicked into lines, and this was done with good results. The flight of the "handhammered" ball was all that could be desired, and the feather ball was superseded.

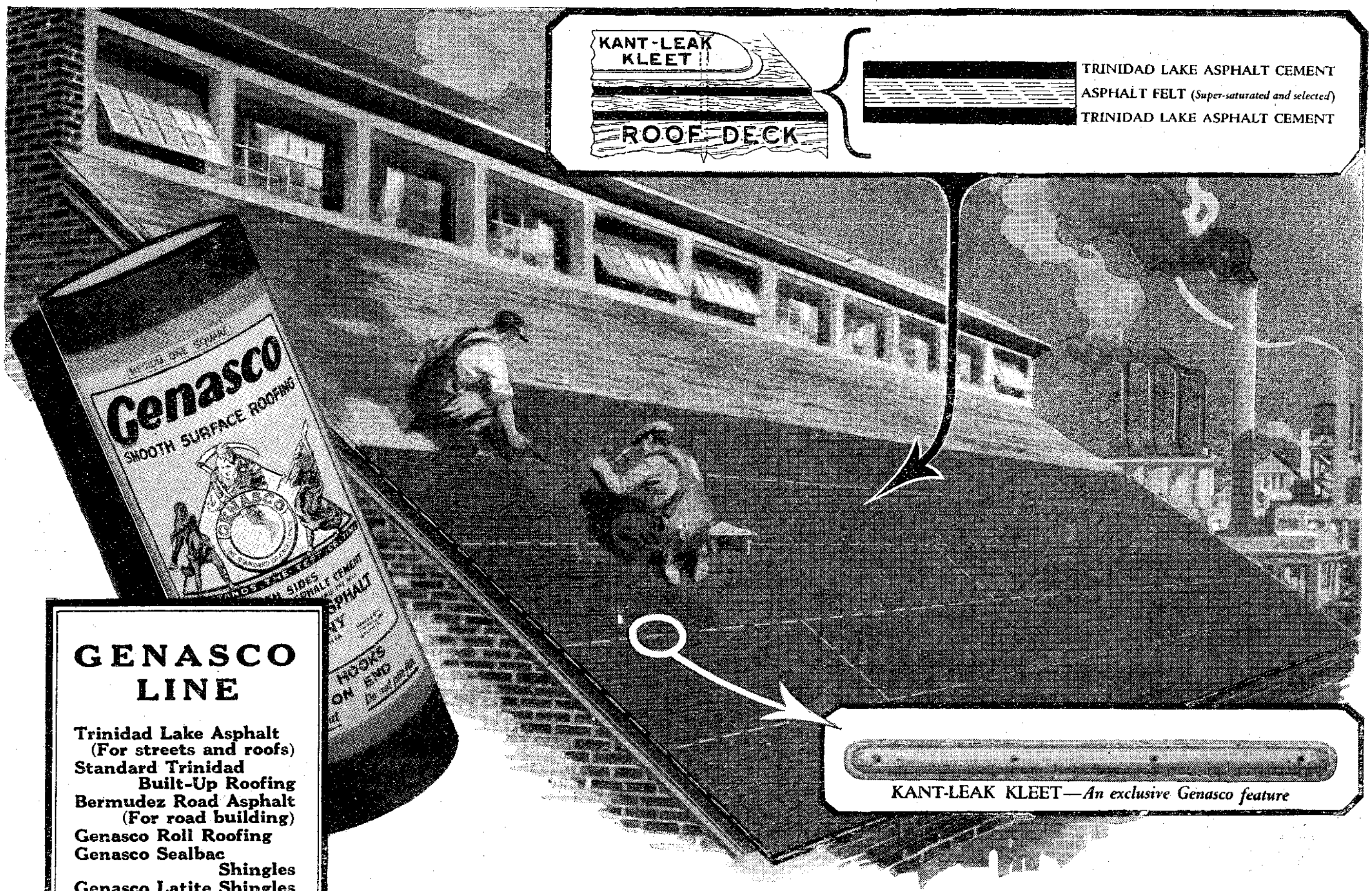


THE OUTER SHELLS.



FITTING SHELL AND BALL IN MOLD.

> In the long course of manufacturing development that has produced the modern golf-ball, many interesting processes have been perfected. The patents on some of the more important have expired, notably the Haskell patent. The structural feature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- Genasco Asphalt Fibre Coating
- Genasco Tile Cement
- Genasco Waterproofing Asphalts
- Genasco Waterproofing Felts and Fabrics
- Genasco Battery Seal Compound
- Genasco Mineral Rubber
- Genasco Mineral Spirits
- Genasco Base Oils
- Genasco Flotation Oils
- Genasco Motor Oils
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- Genasco Deadening Felt
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WITHSTANDS THE TEST OF TIME

Go to the bottom of your roof

Roll roofings look alike—on the surface. That's why you must go to the bottom—find out what a roofing is made of—to know its real value.

And the time to find out is BEFORE you buy—not after the weather gets through and the damage is done.

There's nothing secret about GENASCO Roll Roofing. It's waterproofed with Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement—a product of the ages. And its backbone is Asphalt Felt—*super-saturated and selected.*

Ask your dealer for a sample. Bend it—twist it—try to pull it apart. You'll then know why it LASTS—why it stands years of hammering by the elements.

And the Kant-Leak Kleets—supplied only with GENASCO—make seams absolutely water and wind-tight, do away with nail leaks and give an artistic finish to the roof.

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Asphaltic Roofing, Flooring, Paints and Allied Protective Products

Hardware's part in the home

THERE'S an atmosphere of distinction about many homes—subtle, yet very real.

Analyzed, it is likely to mean that every detail is correct. That the hardware, for instance, is of fine quality and in harmony with its surroundings. The kind of hardware that bears the Sargent name.

Sargent Hardware is beautiful in design. It is secure. There are patterns to harmonize with every architectural or decorative scheme.

Send for the Sargent Book of Designs. It contains illustrations of many beautiful patterns to discuss with your architect.

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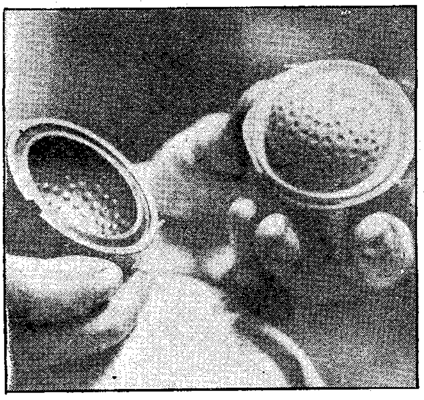
Sargent Door Closers are for screen, kitchen, bathroom, back stair and other doors. They add to the restfulness of your home.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of the Haskell ball, as described in the patent was "a golf-ball comprising a core composed wholly or in part of rubber thread wound under high tension, and a gutta-percha inclosing shell for the core, of such thickness as to give it the required rigidity." Specifications also included "a golf-ball comprising a central core section of relatively nonelastic material, rubber thread wound thereon under tension," etc. The Haskell ball, when first made, was produced laboriously by winding rubber threads on the core by hand, and the total output for one man was three balls a day. After experimenting, a prominent rubber manufacturer devised a machine that made a ball a minute.

The principal stages in the manufacture of a golf-ball are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The first stage consists in hand-wrapping a core of soft rubber with friction tape, to serve as a center upon which to wind vulcanized rubber thread under tension. This is done by a power-driven device, in which the ball center is revolved rapidly on a variable axis as it is held between three rolls, one of which transmits the power required, while the operator regulates the tension on the thread. This winding constitutes the body of the ball, and imparts to it great resiliency.



MOLDED BALL, SHOWING MARKINGS.

The outer covering of the ball consists of two hemispherical shells of tough gutta-percha stock, formed up cold in a power press from sheet stock about one-tenth of an inch thick. These halves are trimmed and fitted together over the thread-wound ball, united to it and around their juncture by mild heat and heavy pressure. The molds are of steel, each cavity engraved with markings that the ball is to bear. The next and final operation is that of painting, the paint being very evenly distributed over the surface of the ball by rolling it between the palms of the hands.

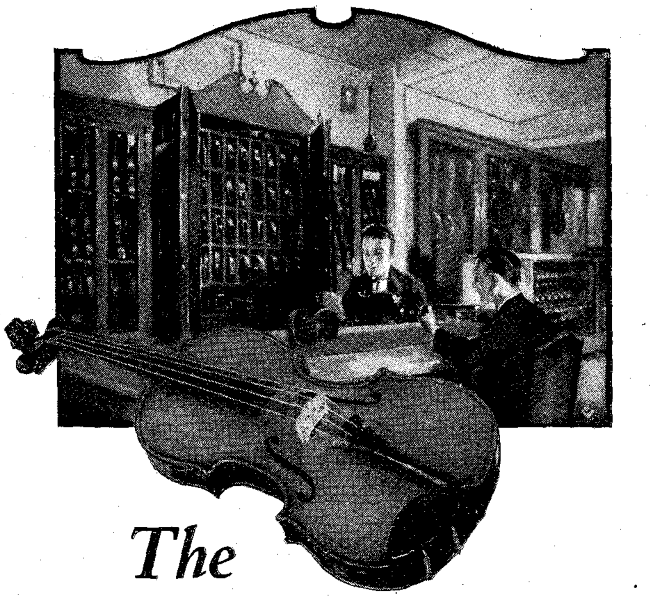
A machine for thread-winding golf-ball cores is used. Elastic thread is wound in different great circles around the core, at the same time being evenly distributed over the entire body of the ball by the automatic action of the machine. Due to the different pitch of the driving pinions, the inside upper disk revolves at the same rate of speed as the lower outside disk, and the upper outside disk revolves at the same speed as the lower inside disk, the former pair rotating slightly faster than the latter pair. A ball retained between these disks will be rotated slowly about an axis, which passes through the axis of the two shafts, thus winding the elastic thread in different circles around the core. The ball is held in position by rollers mounted on the ends of two pivoted arms provided with spring tension. For removing the ball, the upper bearing, being pivoted to the main shaft is raised and lowered by a handle provided for that purpose.

Eight or ten years ago, says the writer, there was made in the United States a golf-ball, with a liquid center, the liquid being a concentrated solution of zinc chloride under heavy pressure. On being

PAINTING THE FINISHED BALLS.

ut apart, the ball would spring open, exosing a mass of rubber bands under high ension holding an inside ball, formed of a rge number of laminated sheets. Serious ccidents to players occurred in the use of his ball, resulting finally in its being withrawn from sale. However, there is still n the market a somewhat similar product. 'o quote:

> Another patented ball embodying the quid center idea, contains also a miniature all having a greater specific gravity than he liquid, and is free to move about, with he object of aiding flight and insuring beter control of the ball. This golf-ball comrises a container made of double texture bric, and filled with liquid. Rubber tape wound under high tension around the pe windings. Finally, the cover is aplied, which may be of any wear-resisting aterial such as gutta-percha. The small terior ball is made of hard composition or ardened steel, with a smooth surface to revent puncturing the container. While nly one inner ball is mostly used, more han one can be used, if desired. Another atented liquid-center golf-ball provides n inner rubber bag or container, filled ith liquids of different specific gravities, ne of which is mercury.
>
> There is a metal-cored golf-ball which is solid metal ball or core, around which is olded and vulcanized a rubber ball core, rovided with 14 pockets, six of which xtend to the central metal core, formed n pins that accurately hold the core in e mold, while four pockets are provided n the equatorial and five on the hemipherical circumference of the rubber core. thin vulcanized rubber coating is then pplied, to which a thin rubber cap is ceented, when the ball is wound with ruber thread, and the outer cover, preferably balata, is molded on the sphere.
>
> An illustration of theory applied to golfall construction is that found in British atent No. 160695, granted to an American



The World's Violin Treasury
Is Available to You—Anywhere

NOT to know the Lyon & Healy collection of rare old violins is to be unfamiliar with one of the most interesting features in the musical life of America. Every violin lover should make its acquaintance. You can do this easily. You can secure a celebrated instrument for your own use. This advertisement tells how.

Mecca of Violin Lovers

Scarcely has a prominent artist come to Chicago in many years without spending hours of enjoyment in the treasure vaults of Lyon & Healy. For here are choice examples of the work of practically every great master of violin-making. Among them some of the finest known.

For more than thirty years, Lyon & Healy representatives have searched the Old World and the New. Not merely for instruments interesting for their historic associations, but pure-toned violins in the best of condition. They have assembled a collection without a peer.

From $75 to $15,000

A single violin in this collection, the Antonio Stradivarius, Cremona 1716, known as "The Colossus," is valued at $15,000. At the right are listed a few of the many magnificent specimens. *Their authenticity is guaranteed.* Their state of preservation is unusually fine.

But this collection is not known alone for its famous individual instruments. It is perhaps even more remarkable for its comprehensiveness. For it embraces examples from the many lesser masters as well. Every earnest student, even of modest means, may secure here a violin of true musical worth. As little as $75 will buy one! Convenient monthly payments may be arranged, if you wish.

Send for Free Brochure

In our brochure, "Rare Old Violins," are the interesting stories of the individual instruments.

Every violin lover should have this book. Send for it today. Mail the coupon!

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Rare Old Violins

EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC FOUNDED 1864 · CHICAGO

Among the Famous Violins in this collection are:

Perhaps the most interesting, historically, in existence—that made by the Brothers Amati in 1595 for King Henri IV of France.

Gio. Paolo Maggini, Brescia, about 1620—formerly owned by the violinist and composer, Mazas, 1782-1849.

Carlo Bergonzi, 1737—magnificent preservation; glorious tone.

Dominicus Montagnani, 1737—the most beautiful known of the creations of "The Mighty Venetian."

A Nicolas Amati of the Grand Pattern, 1674—one of the choicest by this master we have ever had. Also a very fine example of his smaller type, of the year 1655.

Laurentius Guadagnini Placentiae, 1740—very unusual; not a crack or blemish.

Andreas Guarnerius, Cremona, 1717—wonderful specimen; formerly owned by Charles Dancla, Paris Conservatory.

Nicolas Lupot, Paris, 1810—one of his finest examples; truly Stradivarius in outline.

An exceptionally fine *'cello* is by Carlo Ferdinando Landolphus, Milano, 1760.

A *viola* by Gasparo Da Salo of Brescia dates from about 1550.

Our large selection of rare old *bows* includes some of the finest work of Francois Tourte.

If you are especially interested in any of these, we shall be glad to send you its full history.

Our brochure, "Rare Old Violins," describes and prices these and hundreds of other instruments, ranging from the $15,000 Stradivarius down as low as $75. The coupon below will bring you a copy. Mail it today!

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Address

Thirsty Fibre
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries

"Clean Hands in Business"

It is Thirsty Fibre (millions of him in each ScotTissue Towel) who absorbs four times his weight in water and is responsible for that essential, thirsty, absorbing quality found only in ScotTissue Towels.

"CLEAN Hands in Business"—What does that mean to you? What a wonderful thing it is that Thirsty Fibre stands for clean hands in business—both physically and morally. We are trying to make Thirsty Fibre and Clean Hands in Business mean the same to you and all who use ScotTissue Towels.

Thirsty Fibre personifies the spirit of Clean Hands in Business efficiency in your washroom.

A ScotTissue Towel is not inanimate paper. Thirsty Fibre makes it a living impulse of absorbency—thirsty at the slightest contact with water.

ScotTissue is a real towel that really dries. Soft, white, comfortable—it is so different from all others that the imprinted ScotTissue on every ScotTissue Towel is really an unnecessary identification to the person who has once used them.

Thirsty Fibre—His Biography is a most delightful little book. It is sent free upon request.

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Chester, Pa. Philadelphia New York
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ScotTissue Towels

Let Them Drip—
This Floor Is *Waterproof!*

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WET rubbers and dripping umbrellas, that turn other varnishes white, have no effect on DEGRAH—the transparent, waterproof varnish. Use it on *your* floors, furniture and woodwork. Glass-hard, iron-tough, made to stand abuse.

The ONLY successful finish containing DEGRAS (oil of sheep's wool). Made in 7 colors, for Floors, Furniture and Woodwork.

If interested, write
KEYSTONE VARNISH COMPANY
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Degrah
REGISTERED, U. S. PAT. OFF.
—It's Waterproof

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

inventor. This invention relates to the construction of a golf-ball comprising a resilient core and a core-enveloping shell having a surface with smooth portions, the smooth portions in some instances being rendered relatively elastic. This ball has an elastic center surrounded by a shell with perforations, in which are embedded plugs of metal or hard rubber containing carborundum.

FRAMING UP A NEW SET OF BASEBALL SIGNALS

THE scene is the Southern camp of a big league team—any big league team will do. A most important matter of baseball strategy is under discussion. The various characters are introduced by W A. Phelon, the sports writer, who quotes their discussion in *Baseball* (New York) as follows:

Manager McZogg—Now that we're al here, and some of the soreness has worked out of your arms—

Kid Oldsby (the veteran coach)—Thei arms are all right, Mac. If you could work some of the ivory out of their heads—

Mgr. McZogg—We are not undertakin the impossible, Kid. As I was sayin before the venerable piece of tripe horned in, we are here all together and perfectly sociable. What I want to tell you all i this: There's been a lotta changes in thi ball club; several new men have come in some of last year's men are gone; we gotta build a new machine, and, to be course, w gotta frame a new set of signs.

Catcher Maskwell—Aw, say, Mac, what' the use of all that bother? The old sign was all right, wasn't they?

Mgr. McZogg—They was all right fo last season, but they gotta be all changed for this year! D'yuh want every club that has one of our last year's players t know all our signs by heart?

Catcher Maskwell—There ain't a chanc on earth for 'em to know 'em, Mac.

Mgr. McZogg—And why not, may I ask

Catcher Maskwell—Why, because ther wasn't a guy on this ball club ever understood 'em! And if they didn't understand 'em, how could they teach 'em t any other people?

Mgr. McZogg—Just because you neve learnt the signs ain't no reason why huma beings couldn't understand 'em. So, a I was sayin' we gotta have a new set, al the way through. I'm open to suggestions How about the battery signs, to begi with?

Pitcher Speedette—I think the pitche ought to give the signs to the catcher because the pitcher knows best what h can throw.

Catcher O'Paddon—Naw. Can't see i that way. O' course, I'm new to thi ball club, but on my team, last season, w took it for granted that pitchers was ther to pitch, and catchers was there to sho the pitchers the light of sense and understanding. I think the catcher, who know the batsmen, ought to give the signs.

Pitcher Whizzem—Can yuh imagine an catcher showing Walter Johnson, or E Walsh, or Christy Mathewson how t pitch?

Mgr. McZogg—That's quite correc Whizzy. Any time you show me tha you're Mathewson, or Walsh, or Johnson, you can run the works to suit yourself. In the meanwhile, let's agree on those signs.

Catcher Maskwell—I think the sign for a fast ball should be rubbing the meat-hand on the palm of the glove. And for a curve ball, rubbing the glove on the palm of the meat-hand.

Mgr. McZogg—Sounds O. K. We'll work out on that line to-morrow. Now, then, how about a sign to catch the runner off'n first base?

Pitcher Speedette—That oughta interest Whizzem. There's always plenty of runners on bases when he's pitchin'!

Pitcher Whizzem—There ain't none on bases on you, because they all hit over the fence when you're in there.

Catcher O'Paddon—If I see the runner eadin' off too far, how about me sayin' "Yoo hoo!" sorta cheery and social-like, as if I was talkin' to the umpire? Then the pitcher can turn an' make the throw.

First Baseman Zipp—I got a better one than that. I'll talk to the runner, and when I say to the runner, "Did your mother make apple pies?" that'll be the sign to turn and peg.

Mgr. McZogg—We'll think those suggestions over. Now, then, how about the ign to sacrifice? Last year, I held up hree fingers—

Slugger Buffick—I'll say that's one sign hat needs changin'. Five times last seaon when I seen you hold up them three ingers, I misunderstood yuh and hit into a triple play.

Mgr. McZogg—Some guys on this ball-lub always did have the intelligence of a new-plucked egg-plant—but we'll have a new sign for sacrificin' since it seems necesary. Suppose I have a piece of red flannel n my hand, and wave it when it's the play to lay one down?

Shortstop Gupf—But supposing you hould accidentally stick out your tongue? And it wasn't the right play to bunt just hen?

Mgr. McZogg—Whadda you tryin' to nsinuate? If there's any flannel-mouth guys on this club I can name 'em—

Outfielder Brush—While we're about it, we oughta have an entirely new sign or stealing bases. Last year, you gave he sign for a double steal by slappin' yourself on the head with a folded newspaper. And that day in New York when we had 'em tied in the ninth a fly bit you n the bean, and I followed the signal. stole home while Frank Snyder had the ball and all he did was to welcome me with a glad smile and the hard side of the eather!

Mgr. McZogg—I got somethin' absoively new!

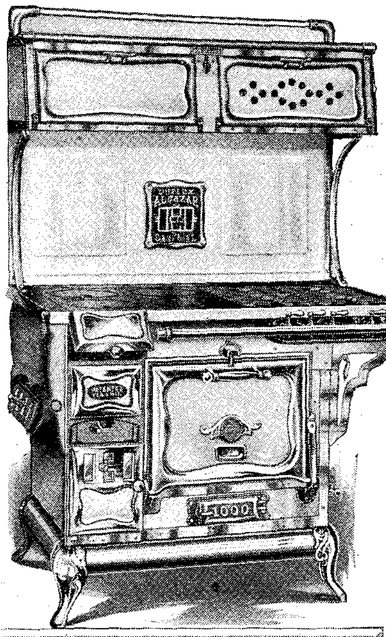
Kid Oldsby—Providence has sent the boss a brain!

Mgr. McZogg—I'll have two of the kid players start a game of cards on the bench. Then I'll get interested and join 'em. Then, if it's the play to steal second, I'll say "A pair of jacks!" And if it's the play to steal third, I'll say "Three aces!"

Pitcher Dudeleigh (the new Collegian)—f you will pardon my apparent impertinence in presuming to intrude upon the onversation of my elders, Mr. McZogg—

Mgr. McZogg—If I will what—the which—what it is, is it, young feller?

Pitcher Dudeleigh—I might suggest that a series of educational terms, adjectives and derivatives, which we utilized with nthusing success at Yalevard last season, might prove extremely efficacious in baffling the craftiest and most intellectual f our adversaries.



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Mgr. McZogg—What the—! Gimme a shot of hooch! Anybody got some ammonia? Proceed, young feller!

Pitcher Dudeleigh—Well, we proceeded after this intricate yet easily comprehensible fashion: When the appropriate performance was the purloining of second base, our captain called "Differential calculus!" When the necessary action involved a sacrifice, the accompanying, or, rather, immediately preceding adjuration was "International psychology!" And for the elaborated stratagem known as the squeeze play, the motif was supplied by the words "Protoplasmic convolutions!" I have these signals written down, and it would give me entrancing satisfaction—

Catcher O'Paddon—I didn't get all them things, but if you're callin' anybody names, I can lick any college Percy that ever butted in where he didn't belong—

Pitcher Dudeleigh—G'wan, yuh big tramp! Who yuh makin' cracks at?

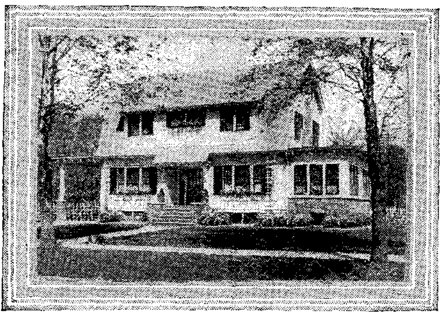
Catcher O'Paddon—For the love of Mike! I see a play called "Jekyll and Hyde" once, and that guy wasn't in it with you! Shake hands, boy!

Shortstop Gupf—Babe Ruth ain't in this league. Why not ask Babe—he's an orful good feller—what's his sign for a home run?

WHEN IS AN AMATEUR NOT AN AMATEUR—AND WHY?

If an athelete employs a professional trainer to put him into condition, goes into a contest for the purpose of beating his opponents first and acting the sportsman afterwards, if his chief interest in life is in winning the events in which he is entered—is that man properly to be classed as an "amateur" athlete? Of course, when the question of payment for his services comes in, the distinction is made fairly clear. But, quite aside from the financial aspects of amateur versus professional, there are a number of fine distinctions which more conservative sportsmen make. Mr. Wilf P. Pond, sporting editor of *The Spur*, "chats informally," as he says, on these aspects of the subject, in a recent issue of *The Yale Daily News* (New Haven). Mr. Pond was educated in England, says the *News*, introducing him to its readers, but he has lived for many years in the United States, and is "recognized as one of the foremost authorities on athletics, yachting, horsemanship, and all kinds of sports." His chat runs:

> My first recollection of the amateur status is too far back to give exact dates and thus display my age too blatantly; suffice to say it was when the idea of athletic sports first really crystallized in Great Britain, when cricket clubs and the then new lawn tennis coteries began to hold meets in which cups, cake-baskets and other silverware were offered as prizes to those who could run faster, jump further or higher, put weights or throw the cricket ball better than the next fellow.
>
> Any one was welcome to compete, the entrance fee being ridiculously small and



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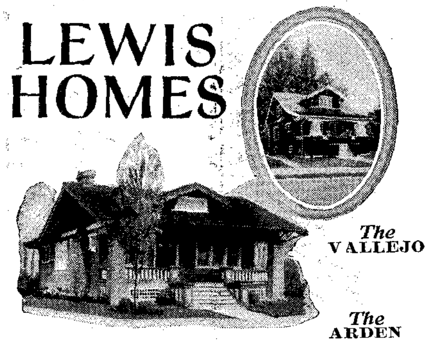

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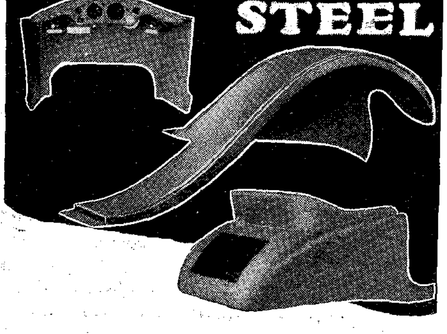

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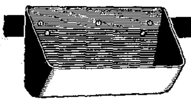

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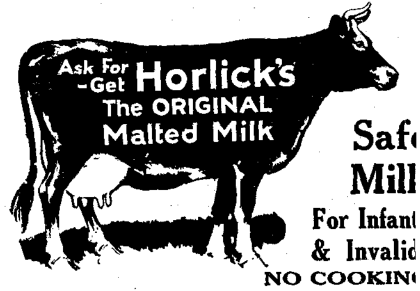

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in many cases free. The first exponents of the new idea were mainly young men of standing, sons of well-to-do tradespeople, those of landed proprietors, those of farmers—remembering the English farmer, as a rule, means men in comfortable circumstances and not at all what the same term implies in the United States. And with this type of gathering all went well for a year or two.

Then certain mechanics, blacksmiths, bricklayers, foundry hands, *et al.*, found they could do some one or perhaps two of these things rather well, and they entered at the meets and were welcomed in good fellowship, especially in weight putting and hammer throwing—it was the veritable blacksmiths' sledge hammer, and a cannon ball in those days. Then came a certain meeting in the eastern counties where the entries were usually representative of the more cultured class and a rather wealthy man, whose people had lived on their land "since time was," won the hundred yards by the proverbial eyelash from a certain blacksmith on whom, it transpired later, considerable money had been bet by those who had surreptitiously developed and trained him.

That is the first instance to his knowledge, says the writer, of any man specially training for any event, other than knocking off beer and tobacco, new bread and sweets, for a month or so and walking, jogging or running several miles a day, according to the competition in which he was entered. In this particular case:

As the tape was breasted, the winner turned quickly round to congratulate the blacksmith on his good race and the latter, exasperated at losing, let forth a stream of dirt to the effect that if his sanguinary and otherwise ill-born foot had not slipped at the pistol he would have done all kinds of things to the unmentionable winner. This, in the hearing of a couple of hundred ladies and young girls seated in the pavilion twenty feet or so away. And remember, manners and habits were very different in those days from now.

When the matter was taken up for consideration it was found that similar incidents had occurred in a number of other places and that there was steadily increasing a number of individuals who were employing professional trainers of running—there had always been the "pro" running races with unpleasant surroundings in the mining and iron districts—individuals who were too anxious to win and to whom the sport of the thing was little or nothing.

So, to protect the well-behaved contestants from repetitions of unseemly language, and from too strenuous competition in which sport was practically a dead letter, it was ruled that any man who worked with his hands, or who received a weekly age, was not an amateur within the strict meaning of the term. And from that indefinite ruling the later amateur status has evolved.

Super-excellence, attended by too strict training was, strange as it may appear to the modern athlete, discouraged. Athletes who were too good were not smiled upon, and it was a common remark: "Oh, that chap is next door to a 'pro,'" and such a man was soon tacitly avoided by those who were in the game for the sport and, while trying to win, were just as gloriously amateur in defeat.

True amateurism, it seems to me, is largely a matter of latitude and longitude. Nations have the perfect right to make their

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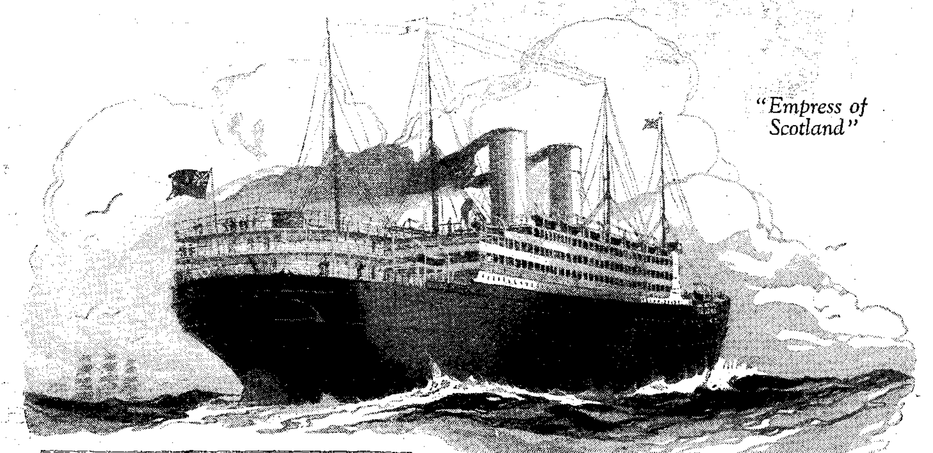
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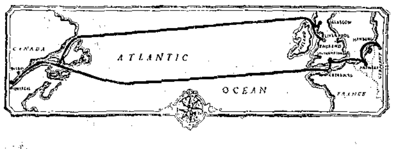

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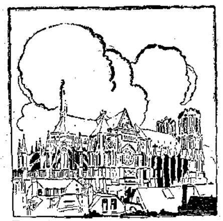
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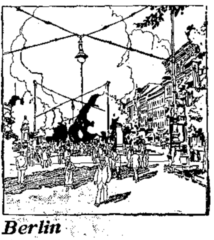
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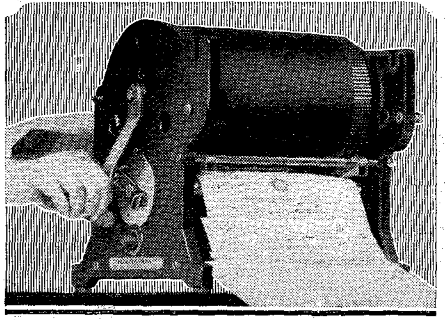

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

own rules on the matter, so long as, in international competition, all are willing and ready to agree to definite ratings and to laws carefully laid down. There is little use in holding up one nation against another as being more truly amateur. As I said, it's largely a matter of bringing up, when one is young, and later surroundings. There is no disputing the fact that the athletic world of the United States is much nearer the understanding of true amateur status than it was twenty-five years ago. In fact, if certain of the many transactions of those days were freely ventilated to-day, the modern athlete would stand aghast at the idea that such things could have been possible.

Of course I am hopelessly old-fashioned, but I have never been able to grasp the pleasure of being held like a galley slave to a training table and to a paid professional trainer's whim for months at a stretch, merely to meet my fellows in a sporting contest to see which is the better man. To me that is making a toil and a business of a pleasure, yet I must, perforce, concede that the man who does not so shackle himself would have little chance of winning in these strictly competitive days. I am afraid the true sporting idea has been lost sight of by the majority. The game itself should be held above the prize. There should be no irritation in being beaten in running if one can beat the winner in jumping, swimming or anything else. Better by far be a good all-round athlete than a single-phase specialist. For, as I understand things, sports should be taken up with the desire of developing to the full, rounded extent that marvelous piece of mechanism, the human body, and not with any remote idea of becoming a specialist at the bar, the weights, the hurdles or the sprints—to the utter neglect of all but the one phase chosen. I have no use for the lop-sided man. If one must have commercialism, seek it in commercial circles, but not in sport.

In my day I ran three miles or farther, swam over a mile, rowed better than the average, fair at cricket, rode steeplechases, sailed a ten-ton yacht at sixteen, played golf—on open moors with a single club and a hard rubber ball—attended a gym twice weekly, boxed and wrestled, did setting-up exercises every morning on jumping out of bed—and have continued said exercises to the present day.

With what result?

There is not an over-strained, over-developed muscle in my body; my arteries —so the doctors say—are about twenty years younger than my age should rule; my hand and eye do not coordinate as once they did and that puts me out of fencing and boxing, and "bar" fast work, but otherwise I have no hesitation in saying I am, to-day, better than most men a decade or more my junior at any given sport, and I enjoy life to the limit.

All of this sustained excellence I—rightly or wrongly—attribute to the old-style method and old-style idea of what I was taught to regard as true amateurism —a factor or condition that was not necessarily a path to victory over one's fellows but rather a joyous method of keeping fit, of living a sane life, so that there was no "breaking training" at the "end of the season." Merely because the so-called training was a code of rational life, and the "season" never ended, but swung

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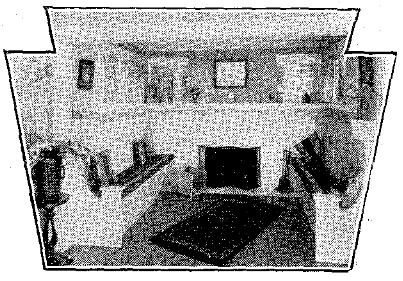

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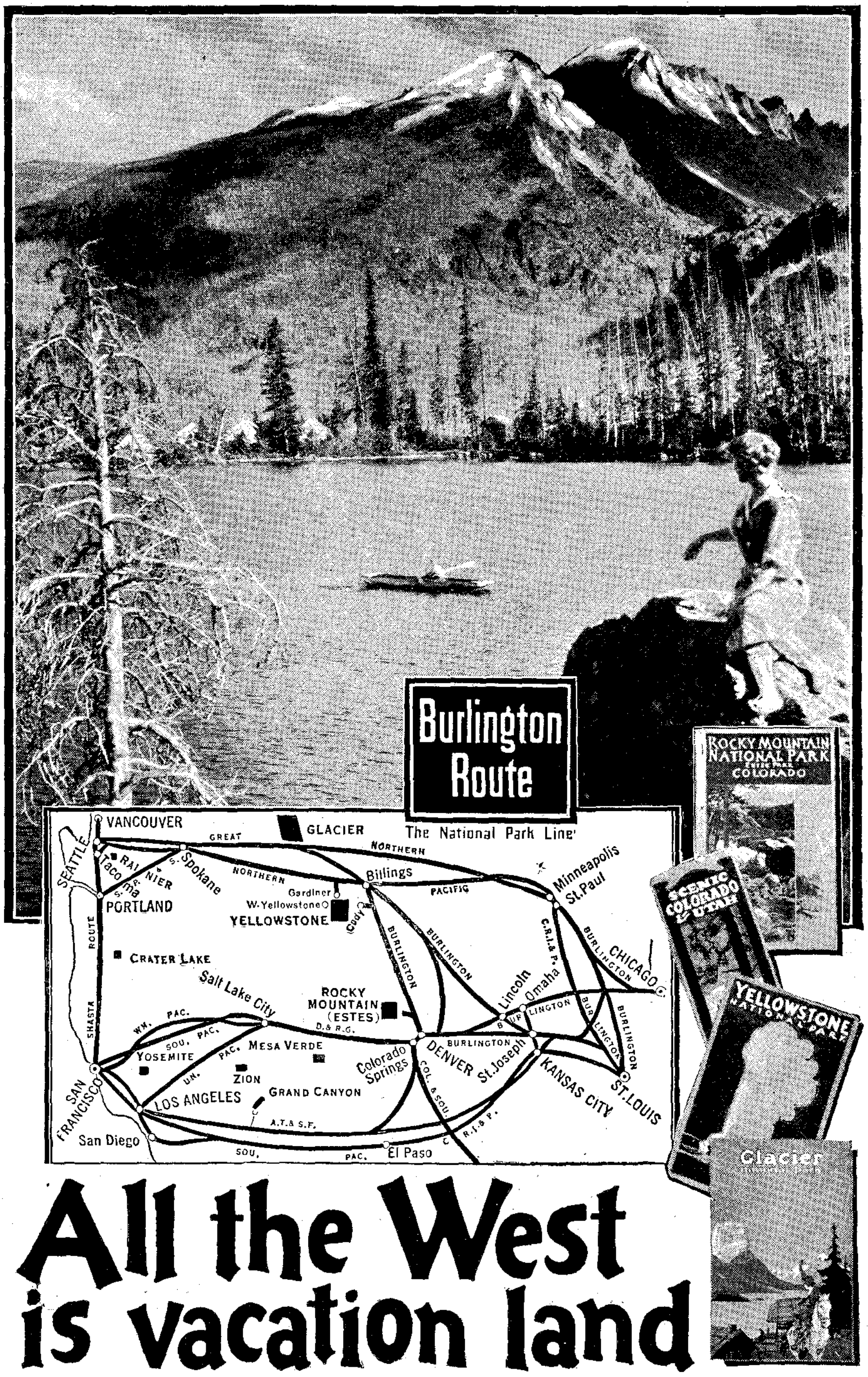
along, month after month, to some good sport that could not be fully enjoyed except by those who kept "in trim" by avoiding overindulgence in eating, drinking, smoking, sleeping, or in the laxity that grows on so many when there is no competitive star in sight and the only stedfast light is that of sane competition (as against hot-house competition) tending to evenly develop the individual body in agreeable and harmonious surroundings.

It is up to the individual to choose along which line he will work—that of the over-keyed, high-strung, irritable specialist, or that of the moderate, evenly developed, all-round man to whom age is more or less of a joke. The party of the first instance MAY be an amateur; the party to the second instance, indisputably.

THE *MAYFLOWER* QUALIFYING FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC CUP

THE American schooner *Mayflower*, which was debarred from the International Fishermen's Races last summer, is getting herself into condition to contest for the cup this year. She was barred out on the ground that she was not a genuine fishing-vessel. Now she is proving, we are told, that she is capable of setting records in the matter-of-fact but still exciting occupation of collecting fish from the wintry seas. What is more, says the Springfield *Republican:*

> She is demonstrating her capability as a practical sea-boat. Her owners, the *Mayflower* association, believe that her model is proving its value and assert that she is the ablest fishing-boat ever constructed in New England waters.
>
> The *Mayflower* has again been entered in the contest for the International cup. After spending a whole winter in fishing, and proving her seaworthiness in all kinds of weather and her commercial feasibility, she can hardly be excluded again on the ground that her model represents too marked a departure from the standard type of fishing-vessel.
>
> At the same time, it does not follow that the Gloucester committee which debarred the *Mayflower* last year, or the Halifax trustees who upheld the decision, are convicted of prejudice, stupidity or undue conservatism. To a certain extent, it is doubtless true that Gloucester fishing interests resented the intrusion of a Boston boat. But the rejection of the *Mayflower* was based on the intelligible argument that the boat's model tended to approximate that of a racing yacht and that development in this direction would evolve a type not suitable for a practical fisherman. Moreover, there was a suspicion that the boat had been built primarily as a sporting proposition.
>
> Under the circumstances, the owners of the *Mayflower* could afford to wait for vindication if vindication was their due. To have admitted the boat last year would have caused ill-feeling both in the United States and Canada—more than was caused by her disqualification. But Gloucester fishing interests would now lose public esteem if they resisted the very proper demand that the American race committee should represent all fishing centers and not Gloucester alone. After the defeat of the Gloucester boat last fall, there is all the stronger reason why American craft from all North Atlantic ports should be encouraged to enter the elimination races.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The National Park Line
VANCOUVER
GLACIER
GREAT NORTHERN
NORTHERN PACIFIC
SEATTLE
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Spokane
Billings
Minneapolis
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PORTLAND
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W.Yellowstone
YELLOWSTONE
Cody
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THE man who tells the story, published by us, called "I Don't Guess—I Invest," lost a lot of money before he discovered the secret of being sure that an investment is safe. Now that man is getting 8% regularly, and his principal when due. If you are interested in safe investment at 8% write for a free copy of the story today.

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STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

THE A. E. LITTLE SHOE

It has this message for you.
Of slenderized ankles and
pretty feet too.
See page 53

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PLAYER-PIANO

The secret of home happiness, wonderful in its beautiful rich tone—that's the ARTEMIS. What a perfect accompaniment it gives to the voice, what delicate shading of expression. No home is too fine for this superb one-priced instrument, that can be played by hand or as a player-piano.

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Steger Building, Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW ESKIMO PIE HELPED REVIVE OUR EXPORT TRADE

ALL the thousands, perhaps millions, of Americans who have been in recent months buying and eating "Eskimo Pie," probably do not realize that they have been stimulating our export trade. But that, writes the editor of *The Grace Log*, house organ of the large export and import firm of W. R. Grace & Company, is exactly what they are doing. He explains:

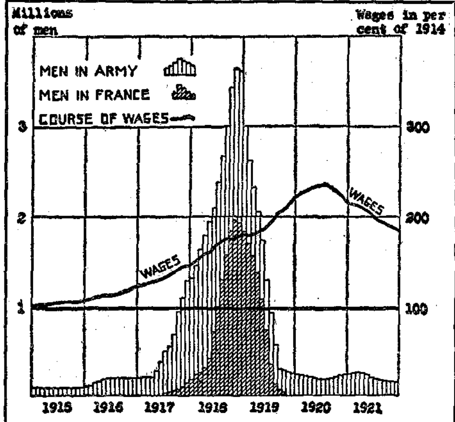
> Eskimo Pie is a small brick of ice-cream covered with chocolate. It is prepared in factories where the temperature is low, wrapt in tinfoil, packed in ice and shipped all over the country. It made its first inroads upon the affections of this, the greatest candy-consuming country of the world, about ninety days ago.
>
> At that time the cocoa bean market was sadly deprest. Those foreign countries such as Ecuador, Santo Domingo, West Coast of Africa, Brazil and Trinidad, which in no small degree depended on their export of cocoa beans from which is manufactured cocoa powder, cocoa butter and chocolate, were in the same condition as the farmers of the United States—there was little or no profit in their crop. Consequently their purchasing power dwindled and they were but small buyers of American manufactured merchandise.
>
> The craze for Eskimo Pie in the United States tremendously helped to revive the entire cocoa market. Other factors contributed including some crop shortage. But the millions of little chocolate-covered ice-cream bars, so delicious to the palate and so easy to eat with the fingers, gave the market its big lift, as indicated by the following average prices per pound of different varieties of cocoa beans on the New York market in November-December, 1921, as compared with the middle of February, 1922:

	November-December 1921	*February 15 1922*
Guayaquil (Ecuador)	8¼c	12½c
Sanchez (Santo Domingo)	7c	10¾c
Accra (Africa)	7c	10¼c
Bahia (Brazil)	7¼c	10¾c
Trinidad (B. W. I.)	7c	12½c

> The improvement in the market has been accompanied by an improvement in export, which makes the currency of the producing countries command a greater value in American dollars. For instance in December it required 4.15 Ecuadorian sucres to purchase one United States dollar's worth of American merchandise, but on February 16th, 3.90 sucres sufficed. This was an encouragement for Ecuadorean purchase of American merchandise. While it is yet too early to estimate the full extent of this revival, still it is plain that the cocoa-producing countries have been put on a greatly improved basis within three months.
>
> All of this shows what the immense consuming power of the United States means to international commerce. A slight variation in the habits or tastes of the American people may turn scales between depression and prosperity in those countries producing foodstuffs and raw materials not grown here in sufficient abundance for our needs.

WAR WAGES AS AN AFTER-WAR OPPORTUNITY

NO ONE has denied the assertion that while our service men were receiving from $30 to $60 a month in the army camps and the battlefields, their brothers at home were drawing down huge war-wages in shipyards, munition plants and elsewhere. The Cleveland Trust Company, which contains among its officers ex-Secretary of War Baker and Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, points out, however, that "taking the country as a whole the opportunities for securing the highest wages came after the war and not during it. They came, moreover, at a time when there was practically no unemployment." The Cleveland bank bases this statement upon an interesting diagram which we reproduce herewith and which is explained as follows in the bank's *Business Bulletin:*



From the Cleveland Trust Company's "Business Bulletin."

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN ARMY SERVICE AND HIGH WAGES.

> It is in reality two diagrams superimposed one upon the other. The upright columns show the number of men in the Army each month during the past seven years. The portions of these columns that are cross-hatched indicate the number of men serving in France. Running across the diagram is a line showing the general course of wages during these seven years. This line is based on a properly weighted average of official data, giving the rates of wages in manufacturing industries, the building trades, railroad transportation, and agriculture. The wages paid in 1914 are taken as equal to 100, and the average wage for every succeeding month is exprest as a percentage of the wage prevailing in 1914.
>
> The average man served in the Army about one year, and for most of them the period of military service began early in 1918 and terminated in the spring of 1919. The great increase in wage rates came after most of the men had left the Army. The peak prices paid for labor were reached in the summer of 1920. The increase that took place in wages during the year after the average soldier or sailor returned home was far greater than that which occurred during the year that he was in the service. Even in shipbuilding, with its high wage rates, more work was done in 1919 and 1920 than in 1917 and 1918.

TO LET THE RAILROADS RUN THE SHIPS

If we want a great merchant marine, and our ship operators can not run the ships in foreign trade without a subsidy, and Congress objects to a subsidy, what is the answer? The one solution, writes a New York economist specializing in traffic matters, is a coordination of our billion dollars' worth of ships "with our land routes into an American transportation system." Edwin J. Clapp, in one of a series of articles on transportation in *The New Republic*, suggests our railroads as "potential American shipowners capable of so concentrating upon themselves the export traffic of the country that this concentration in itself would serve as a subsidy to offset their higher operating costs." It is argued that "what they have done individually in the building of rail-owned water lines in our coastwise traffic is only an indication of what they could do cooperatively in the establishment of joint lines in overseas trade." We are reminded that—

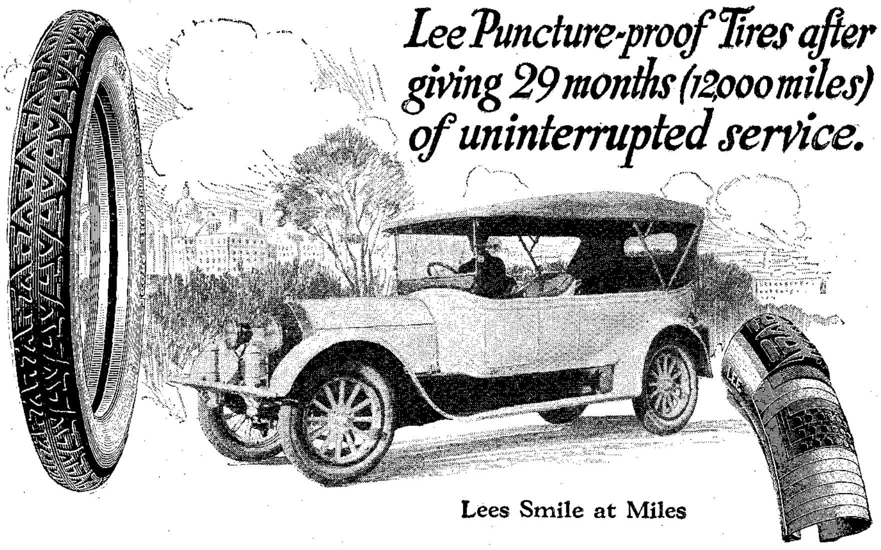
◆

The Central Railroad of Georgia extends itself from Savannah to New York and Boston by means of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah. The Seaboard Air Line extends itself from Norfolk to Baltimore by means of the Old Bay Line. In the same way the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads operate jointly the Chesapeake Bay Line from Norfolk to Baltimore. The New Haven Railroad delivers most of its Manhattan freight by the so-called Sound lines. The Southern Pacific is our only true transcontinental railroad. Its rails run from San Francisco to Galveston and New Orleans. The railroad's Atlantic Steamship Lines continue it from Galveston and New Orleans to New York. The Southern Pacific has a water line from New Orleans to Havana. American and Canadian transcontinental lines terminating on the Pacific coast have extended themselves north and south along the coast by steamship lines.

There is no reason why the same principle of extending railroads by rail-owned waterlines should not be applied in the oversea trade. The railroads terminating at Savannah or Charleston could jointly operate a steamship service to Liverpool, one to Bremen, one to Antwerp, one to Genoa, one to Cuba, one to Japan, and wherever else they found a market for their products from the southeast. A similar group of lines would be operated from New Orleans, from the Virginia ports, from each of the North Atlantic ports and from our Pacific gateways to the trade of the Orient. Each such service would be the direct extension of a group of rail carriers, whose network of lines reaches every shipping point in the port's entire hinterland. Every local railroad agent would become a steamship representative capable of quoting through rates and giving through bills-of-lading.

The rail-owned steamship lines would enjoy the same superiority over rivals in the foreign trade which they enjoy in the domestic trade. It would require only a slight advantage in load, a slightly heavier cargo to carry, to enable the American steamer to take the same unit rates as its foreign-flag rivals, pay higher operating costs, and yet make money.

A precedent for this sort of thing has been set by the Canadian Pacific Railway


Lee Puncture-proof Tires after giving 29 months (12,000 miles) of uninterrupted service.
Lees Smile at Miles

LEE Puncture Proof Tires

LEE

Joseph Grondahl, General Manager of Ariel Golf Ball Company, New York, writes this voluntary expression: "For seven years I have used Lee Puncture-proof tires exclusively, on cars weighing over 5,000 pounds, and they have never punctured. Two Lee Tires on my Pierce-Arrow-48 have gone over 12,000 miles and never been off the wheels. Four Lees on my seven passenger Winton have rendered 10,000 miles of service."

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Absolute freedom from punctures is simply a matter of tire equipment selection. Therefore, it is an experience you, too, can enjoy.

Lee Puncture-proof tires are unlike any other, in that they are the only pneumatic tires carrying a cash refund guarantee against puncture.

Lee Puncture-proofs are no new idea. They have been successfully on the market for more than ten years. If you have not yet used them, you are due for a new experience—new non-stop mileage records, new driving comfort, confidence and safety, new tire service and saving.

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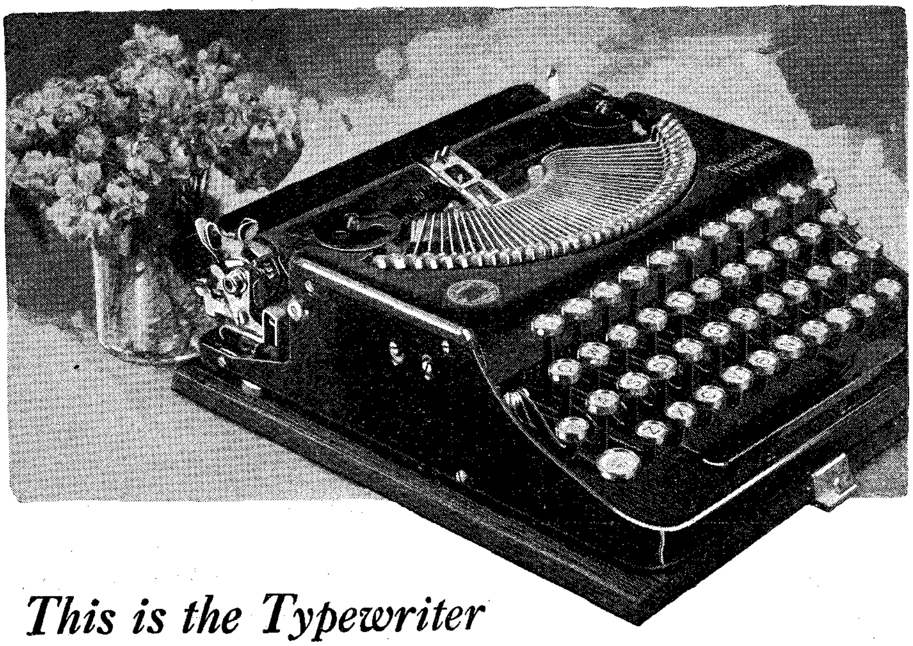

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Company, which "maintains freight and passenger services upon both oceans and carries a large and increasing proportion of Canada's foreign trade, to say nothing of a liberal slice of our own." But in this country we have of late discouraged the building up of such coordination of land and water transportation. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered all American rail carriers to give up their package freight carriers on the Great Lakes. "The chief railroad ocean lines we possest on the Pacific were driven off the seas by government persecution: the services of the Great Northern and the Southern Pacific Railroads." But now in the presence of an emergency, with this great fleet of ships on our hands, let us coordinate our transportation system "into a harmonious effective whole," pleads Mr. Clapp. Let us encourage our railroads "to go abroad and get business for us"—

> Bring forward a plan whereby railroads jointly purchasing Shipping Board vessels shall have the most liberal deferred payment conditions. Herein the Shipping Board has its chance to sell its vessels to Americans who can afford to operate them.
>
> With rail lines thus extended abroad it is not difficult to imagine tariffs with through rates from American interior points to all points of destination, tariffs as simple as those in domestic traffic. Through bills-of-lading would be the rule. Rates would include marine insurance. The division of responsibility now burdening export shipments would disappear. Men could take their freight to the local stations and ship it to Buenos Aires as they now ship it to New York.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES IN THE ROCKIES

THE exploitation of the phosphate deposits in Idaho by one of our great copper-mining companies is taken by *The Commercial West* (Minneapolis) as a text for an editorial disquisition on the still undeveloped mineral resources of the great Rocky Mountain region. The work in Idaho is said to be just the beginning of phosphate production in the West, for "in Wyoming there are hundreds of square miles of phosphate rock deposits sufficient to supply the world with fertilizers for centuries to come." This paper believes that for gold, silver and copper, the surface has only been scratched in the Rockies. And,

> In Wyoming, in Idaho and in some other States of the West, are vast asbestos deposits. Here is another field awaiting enterprise and judicious development. Throughout the Rocky Mountains are found various other forms of nature's endowments represented in marbles, talc, silicia, ochres and the like, all of which, in time, mean vast wealth for those who will convert them into merchantable form.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 15.—Eamon De Valera, Irish Republican leader, issues a manifesto announcing the formation of an association of Irish republicans whose purpose shall be the repudiation of the Anglo-Irish treaty and the establishment of an internationally recognized Irish Republic.

The last remaining rebel garrison in the Transvaal, South Africa, is subdued, and all organized resistance against the Government has disappeared.

March 16.—Masked raiders break into hospitals in South Ireland and slay four patients, one of whom was already in a dying condition. Bomb outrages perpetrated in Belfast result in twelve casualties.

Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha proclaims the independence of Egypt, and announces himself king. He receives the congratulations of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, hitherto the British High Commissioner.

The Indian legislative assembly at Delhi, India, passes by acclamation a resolution expressing appreciation of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

The miners' strike in South Africa is officially called off, and order is completely restored.

March 17.—Speaking at an election campaign meeting, Eamon de Valera warns that there will be civil war in Ireland if the treaty with England is accepted at the polls.

Military occupation of Fiume has been ordered by the Italian Government, it is reported in a dispatch from Rome.

Twenty African natives were killed and thirty wounded on March 16 at Nairobi, capital of the Kenya colony, British East Africa, when soldiers fired on a mob attempting to release an Indian under arrest, it is reported from London.

The German Government has informed the Allied Reparations Commission that the seventh ten-day payment of 31,000,000 gold marks has been made in the form of approved foreign securities, it is reported from Paris.

Premier Poincaré informs the Finance Committee of the French Senate that France will pay all her debts, as has been her custom.

The British House of Commons votes a grant of £100,000 for Russian famine relief.

March 18.—Seven persons are killed and many are wounded in a renewal of terrorist warfare in Belfast.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Non-cooperationist Movement in India, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment, without hard labor, on charges of sedition. Viscount Peel is appointed Secretary for India to succeed Edwin S. Montagu, resigned.

March 19.—Proposals for the placation of Indian Moslems, which involve mutual concessions, are exchanged between the Turkish Foreign Minister and the Marquis of Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, it is reported from Constantinople.

March 20.—Northern and Southern forces are entrenched along the Ulster border

Fortunes Going Begging

Photoplay producers ready to pay big sums for stories but can't get them. One big corporation offers a novel test which is open to anyone without charge. Send for the Van Loan Questionnaire and test yourself in your own home.

A SHORT time ago a Montana housewife received a handsome check for a motion picture scenario. Six months before she had never had the remotest idea of writing for the screen. She did not seek the opportunity. It was thrust on her. She was literally hunted out by a photoplay corporation which is combing the country for men and women with story-telling ability.

This single incident gives some idea of the desperate situation of the motion picture companies. With millions of capital to work with; with magnificent mechanical equipment, the industry is in danger of complete paralysis because the public demands better stories—and the number of people who can write those stories are only a handful. It is no longer a case of inviting new writers; the motion picture industry is literally reaching out in every direction. It offers to every intelligent man and woman—to you—the home test which revealed unsuspected talent in this Montana housewife. And it has a fortune to give you if you succeed.

Send for the Free Van Loan Questionnaire

H. H. Van Loan, the celebrated photoplaywright, is responsible for the invention of the novel questionnaire which has uncovered hidden photodramatists in all walks of life. With Malcolm McLean, formerly Professor of short story writing at Northwestern University, he hit upon the happy idea of adapting the tests which were used in the United States Army, and applying them to this search for story-telling ability.

The results have been phenomenal. In the recent J. Parker Read, Jr., competition all three prizes amounting to $5,000 were awarded to students of the Palmer Photoplay Corporation, which is conducting this search by means of the Van Loan Questionnaire.

The experiment has gone far enough to prove conclusively (1) that many people who do not at all suspect their ability *can* write scenarios; and that (2) this free questionnaire does prove to the man or woman who sends for it whether he or she has ability enough to warrant development.

An evening with this novel device for self-examination is highly fascinating as well as useful. It is a simple test applied in your own home. Its record is held confidential by the Corporation.

The Palmer Photoplay Corporation offers you this free test because

Scores of Screen Stories are needed by producers

Scores of good stories could be sold at once, if they were available. The Palmer Photoplay Corporation exists first of all to *sell* photoplays to producers. Its Educational Department was organized for one purpose and one only—to develop screen writers whose stories it can sell.

Look over the list of leaders in the motion picture industry who form its advisory council. These leaders realize (1) that the future of the screen drama is absolutely dependent upon the discovery and training of new writers. They realize (2) that writing ability and story telling ability are two entirely different gifts. Only a few can write; many can tell a story, and, with training, can tell it in scenario form. The Palmer Photoplay Corporation is finding these story-tellers in homes and offices all over the land.

THESE are the leaders behind the search for screen writing talent. They form the Advisory Photoplay Corporation.

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The whole purpose of this advertisement is to invite readers of LITERARY DIGEST to take the Van Loan Questionnaire test. If you have read this page up to this point, your interest is sufficient to warrant addressing the invitation to you directly. In all sincerity, and with the interests of the motion picture industry at heart, the Palmer Photoplay Corporation extends you its cordial invitation to try. Who can tell what the reward may be in your case?

For your convenience the coupon is printed on this page. The questionnaire is free and your request for it incurs no obligation on your part.

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PLEASE send me without cost or obligation on my part, your questionnaire. I will answer the questions in it and return it to you for analysis. If I pass the test, I am to receive further information about your Course and Service.

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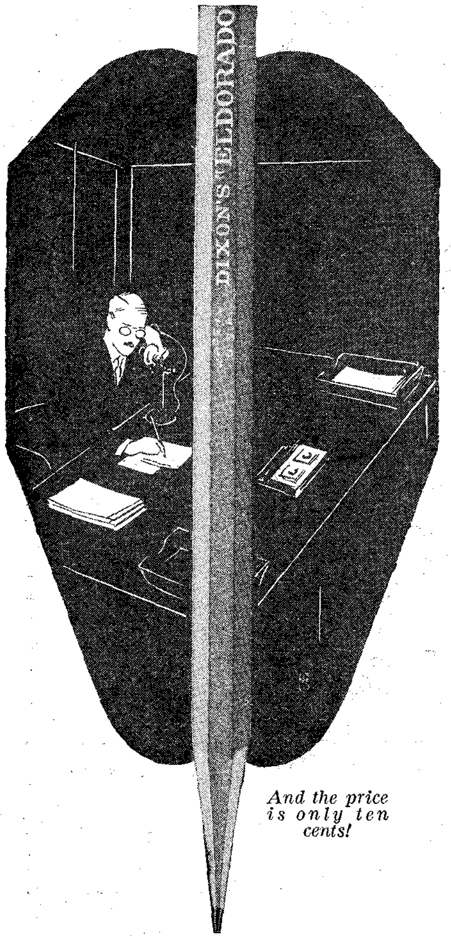
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ROUND THE WORLD
Superb SS "EMPRESS of FRANCE"
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Including Hotels, Fees, Drives, Guides, etc.

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Sumptuous SS "EMPRESS of SCOTLAND"
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65 DAYS CRUISE, $600 and up
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19 days Egypt, Palestine, Spain, Italy, Greece, etc.
Europe stop-overs allowed on both cruises.
Europe and Passion Play Parties, $400 up
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

following the seizure by Sinn Feiners of a County Derry police barracks, and bridges and buildings are being blown up along the roads as if in preparation for actual warfare.

March 21.—The Allied Reparations Commission grants Germany a moratorium for the instalments due in 1922, on condition that Germany turn over to the Allies about 720,000,000 gold marks in cash, and materials valued at 1,450,000,000 gold marks in lieu of the 2,000,000,000 gold marks called for by the London ultimatum, and that the Reparations Commission have internal financial control of Germany.

Incendiarism spreads in County Tyrone, Ireland, and two men are killed in renewed disorders in Belfast.

Dr. Otto Ludwig Wiedfeldt is appointed German Ambassador to the United States.

Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces in the House of Commons that provision is being made in the next budget for payment to the United States in October of approximately $100,000,000, six months' interest due on the British war debt to this country.

DOMESTIC

March 16.—The Soldiers' Bonus Bill, estimated to cost the Government $4,090,719,350, is formally presented to the House of Representatives, with a recommendation from the Ways and Means Committee that it be passed.

The House of Representatives passes a resolution under which approximately 2,400 aliens admitted temporarily to the United States prior to March 7 in excess of the 3 per cent. quota of the restrictive immigration law would be permitted to remain in this country permanently.

March 17.—Retail food costs during February were 6.3 per cent. less than they were in January, according to the United States Department of Labor, this decrease making the total reduction for the year average 11 per cent.

Secretary of Labor Davis announces that coal operators of the central competitive bituminous field have refused to accept his proposals for a conference with the United Mine Workers to consider a new working agreement to replace that expiring March 31.

March 20.—Complete withdrawal of American troops from the Rhine by July 1 is ordered by Secretary of War Weeks.

March 21.—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America order a suspension of mining operations at midnight on March 31 in both the bituminous and anthracite coal mining districts of the country. The order involves 600,000 miners and 6,000 of the nation's 7,500 mines.

It is announced at the White House that this country has not entered into any secret agreement with Great Britain in regard to Pacific matters, and Secretary Hughes issues a formal statement to the same effect.

Careless American.—Before competing in a sprinting race at Doorn, an American journalist asked the ex-Crown Prince to hold his watch. It sounds rather trustful. *Punch* (London).

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Paint Up
FENCE UP

DO the job up right; make it worth while; make it last longer; keep your premises looking spic and span by enclosing your home with Cyclone Lawn Fence.

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THE A.E. LITTLE SHOE

It has this message for you.
There is style and comfort
in the one Little Shoe.
See page 53

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Cortez CIGARS
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. W. T.," Brooke, Va.—"Please decide the following: 'A' claims that the name of the daughter of Herodias, who asked of Herod that the head of John the Baptist be given her in a charger, was Salome. 'B' denies that her name was Salome, declaring there is nothing in the Scriptures to support 'A's' claim."

Salome was the daughter of Herod Antipas and Herodias, but the name of Salome does not occur in connection with the incident referred to above in *Matthew* or *Mark* where it is told.

"H. R. C.," Fargo, N. D.—"Kindly inform me the meaning of 'Victor mortalis est.' This presumably is a slogan from an old English coat of arms."

The phrase means "the Victor is subject to death" or "the Conqueror is mortal."

"J. A. K.," Chariton, Ia.—"What is the meaning of the term pussy-foot?"

The word means "to tread softly and stealthily so as to conceal one's plans or movements."

"B. B. B.," Pensacola, Fla.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *tortoise* as applied to the reptile of that name."

Tor'tis—o as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*.

"S. D. L.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Can you tell me the origin of the expression, 'A Philadelphia Lawyer,' and when and how it came to be used?"

The phrase *Philadelphia Lawyer* means an unusually sharp lawyer. The title was originally bestowed by grateful British sailors upon some members of the bar of Philadelphia who had rescued them from certain difficulties.

"L. I. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is it permissible to use the word *lit* in the following sentence, or in any sentence, 'They *lit* the oil-stove'? Should it be, 'They *lighted* the oil-stove'? Is *lighted* always considered better form?"

Both forms are recognized as in use, but the form *lighted* is given preference. Therefore, "They *lighted* the oil-stove" is better than "They *lit* the oil-stove."

"B. L. B.," Wabash, Ind.—"Is it ever correct to use the word *avocation* for *vocation?*"

An *avocation* is that which takes one from his regular calling. It is a minor or irregular occupation; a diversion. The term is used loosely, sometimes by good writers, for *vocation*, which signifies one's main calling or business in life.

"V. I. M.," Grinnell, Ia.—The Greek letter *phi* is pronounced *fai—ai* as in *aisle*.

"J. S. K.," Saltville, Va.—"Kindly give meaning and pronunciation of the word *opuscle*."

The word *opuscule* means "a small or unimportant work." It is pronounced *o-pus'kiul—o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *but*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*. The form you give is a variant spelling.

"R. P. C.," Nineveh, N. Y.—"An article in a popular magazine states that in shipping tea from the Island of Formosa care has to be taken not to ship any tea when there is a cargo of copra on board. What is the meaning of *copra?*"

Copra is the dried kernel of the coconut, broken up for export from the islands of the Pacific.

"W. G. A.," Cleveland, O.—"I am having a hard time to find out when it is correct to use the word *farther* and the word *further*. Can you give me the rules covering the use of the two words, and can you give me sentences illustrating the words?"

Farther should be used to designate longitudinal distance; *further* to signify quantity or degree. Thus, "How much *farther* have we to go?" "Proceed no *further* along that course."

"B. C.," Marlin, Tex.—"(1) By what name is the State of New Hampshire designated? For instance, as Ohio is called the *Buckeye State*, Indiana the *Hoosier State*, etc. (2) Is New Hampshire General Leonard Wood's native State?"

(1) New Hampshire is known as the *Granite State*. (2) Major-General Leonard Wood was born at Winchester, New Hampshire.

"F. R.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Please give me a definition of the word *moron*."

A *moron* is a feeble-minded person, of higher intelligence than an imbecile.

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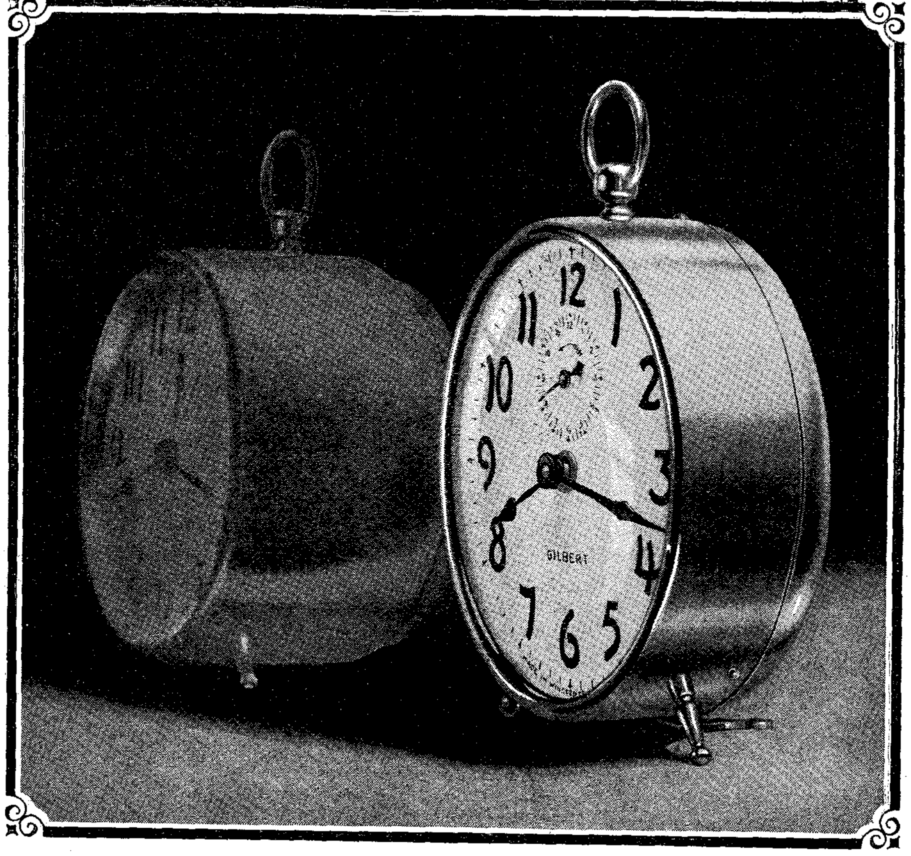

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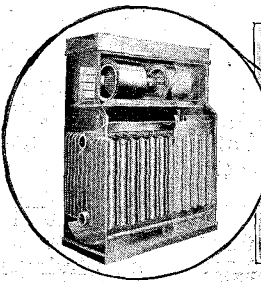
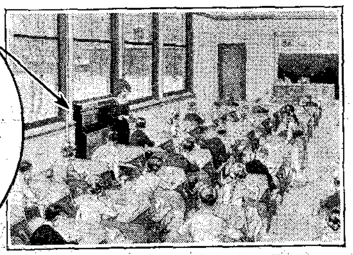

Phantom view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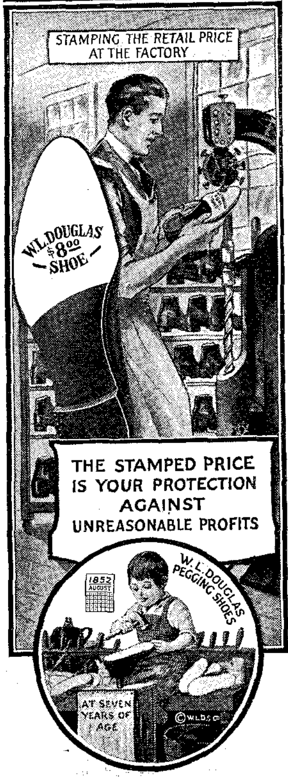
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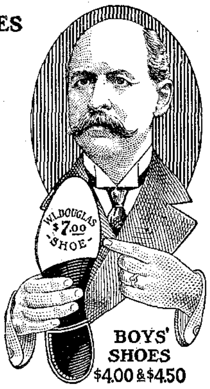

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Point of View.—Morris—"How's business with you, Bernie?"

Bernie—"Oh, lookin' up."

Morris—"What do you mean, lookin' up?"

Bernie—"Well, it's flat on its back, ain't it?"—*St. John (N. B.) Eve. Times and Star.*

Arithmetically Speaking.—Sunday School Teacher—"Willie, how many Commandments are there?"

Willie—"Ten."

Teacher—"That's right. If you broke one of them what would happen?"

Willie—"There would be nine left."—*Boys' Magazine.*

The Pants That Failed.

Sir Lancelot, in days of old,
Wore armor made of steel.
And everywhere this knight did go,
Right noble did he feel.
He was invited into court
To dine with Lady Hausers.
He spilled some water on his suit,
And rusted his best trousers.
—*Fun.*

What Makes Them Wild.—The printer in the open shop set up a poster to advertise an address by a militant suffragette. Her subject was, "Woman: Without Her, Man Would Be a Savage." When the speaker called for the posters the proofreader had to leave town suddenly, for the flaming sheets read, "Woman, Without Her Man, Would Be a Savage."—*American Labor World.*

Mixed Characteristics.—At a political gathering in England an orator waxing indignant said, "To ridicule the idea of this country being invaded is to follow the example of the camel, which buries its head in the sand when an enemy approaches."

The rival speaker rose and retorted, "Surely the gentleman in giving utterance to this apothegm, must have meant to refer to the ostrich which, in those circumstances, has a habit of putting its eye through a needle."—*Boston Transcript.*

Improving on Babylon.—Knowing that we are not like Ancient Babylon—forty-two young men of this city—Montgomery, Ala.—have set out to cure the flapper! After a solemn symposium the following resolution has been adopted:

We, the young unmarried men of Montgomery, in an assembled meeting do hereby solemnly declare that:

Whereas, there has arisen a modern fad among young women of wearing their galoshes unbuttoned and rolling their stockings downward to a point of impropriety, bobbing their hair which the beautiful hand of nature has given them, and smoking cigarets, all of which, in our opinion, are slovenly and unnecessary.

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That we hereby agree not to escort any young woman to any play, picture-show, party, dance, or reception who practises these useless and nonsensical fads.

By way of explanation this statement is issued: The young men of Montgomery are not prudish or saints, but they have a better notion of propriety than did the young men of Ancient Babylon.

Yours truly,
The Unmarried Men's Club.
—*Montgomery Journal.*

Precisely.—SUITS Ready to Wear Out. —*From an advertisement in the New York World.*

Free but not Easy.—The Irish Free State appears to be a kind of free-for-all state.—*Duluth Herald.*

A Souvenir.—(From a story)—"She held out her hand and the young man took it and departed."—*Boston Transcript.*

Science in Politics.—President Harding has installed a radio outfit in the White House. The next thing in politics will be wireless-pulling.—*Life.*

Ins and Outs.—"Tea or coffee?"

"Coffee without cream."

"You'll have to take it, sir, without milk, sir; we're out of cream."—*Puppet.*

Charlie Wins.—Here's fame for you. In 1922 "Who's Who," published in London, Eng., Henry Ford gets 8 lines and Charlie Chaplin 31 lines.—*Detroit Motor News.*

Going Down.—JINKS—"We used to hear about 'the drinks on the house.'"

BLINKS—"Yes, but now the drinks are under the house."—*British Whig (Kingston, Ont.).*

Teacher's Mistake.—JOHN—"Teacher, can any one be punished for something they didn't do?"

TEACHER—"Why, no; of course not."

JOHN—"Well, I haven't done my arithmetic."—*The Boys' Magazine.*

The Rivals.—A plot to kill Trotzky has just been discovered. It is said that the ringleader was told that he must not do it, as Trotzky was already two assassinations ahead of Lenine, and jealousy would be caused.—*Punch (London).*

A Masterpiece.—CUSTOMER—"Is it really a Tudor table? Shouldn't have thought so; don't see any worm-holes."

DEALER—"Ah, sir, even the insects didn't have the heart to deface its beauty." —*Punch* (London).

Warned.—The newly elected president of a banking institution was being introduced to the employees. He singled out one of the men in the cashier's cage, questioning him in detail about his work, etc.

"I have been here forty years," said the cashier's assistant, with conscious pride, "and in all that time I only made one slight mistake."

"Good," replied the president. "Let me congratulate you. But hereafter be more careful."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Stung.—The candors of the brethren are illuminating. An American evangelist was engaged by a church for a week's special mission. On his arrival he went to see the minister. "What sort of church have you here?" he inquired. "Well," replied the pastor, "I am afraid things are pretty bad. The people are worldly and careless, the congregations are small, there is no interest in missions, no one comes to a prayer-meeting, dances and card parties go on all through the week, and the people are indifferent to the claims of religion."

"Well," sneered the evangelist, "if I had a church with members like that, I'd go out and hire a yellow dog to bite 'em."

"Yes," said the minister, "that's what we've done."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

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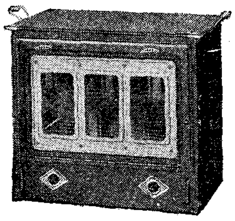

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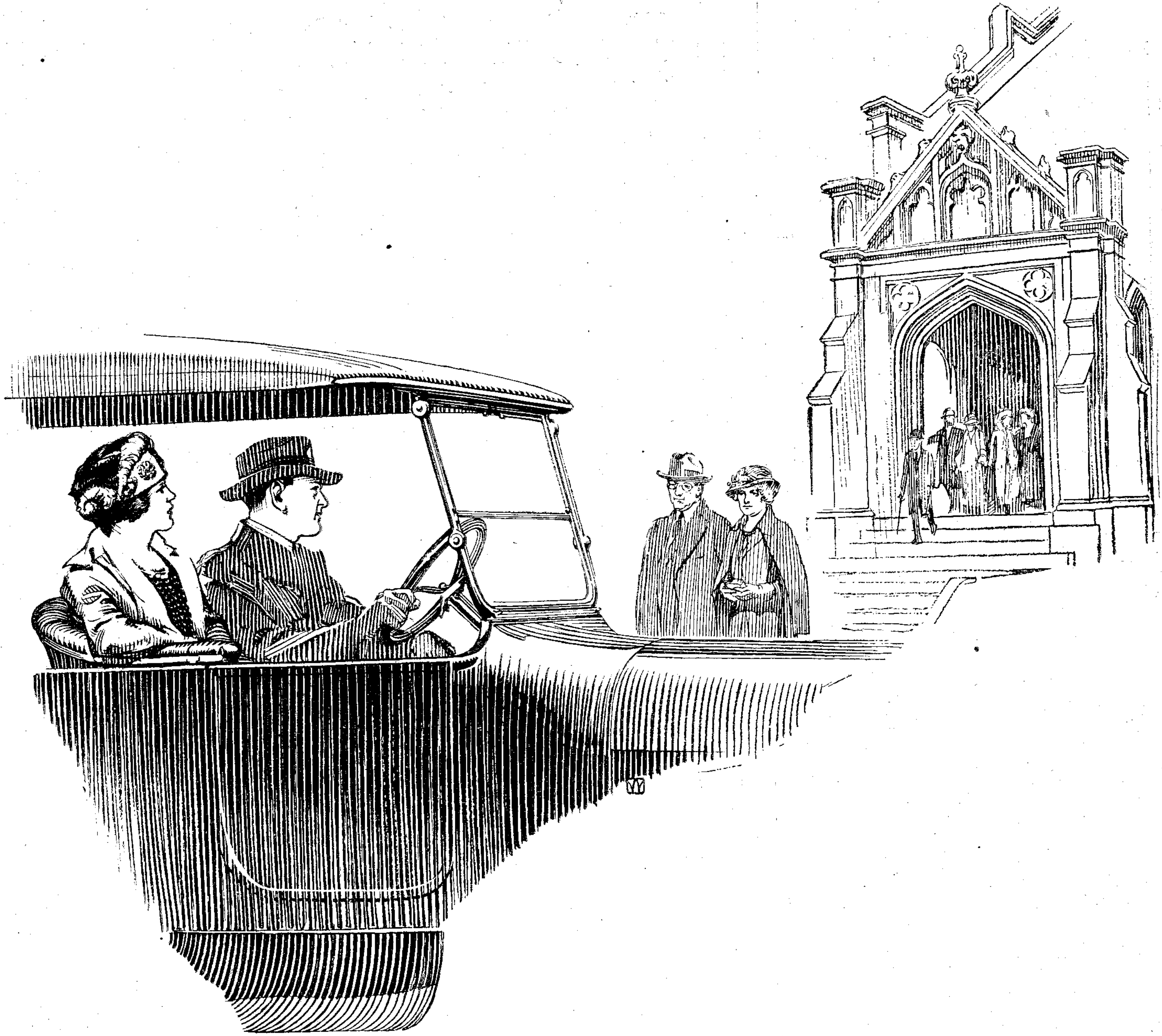

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